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Foreigners Get Help in Escaping Beirut Fighting

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, Oct. 20.—Lebanese factions' militiamen fought through Beirut today and government security forces, acting on a request from the United States, rolled through battle zones in armored cars to evacuate foreigners trapped by the combat.

Shortly before midnight yet another agreement to respect a cease-fire was announced following a pledge from Palestinian leaders to tell their followers to hold their fire, informed sources said. Many similar agreements have failed to take hold or fallen through in the last seven months.

France Gets 9's Ultimatum On Wine Levy

Must Act in 7 Days On Italian Imports

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 20 (REUTERS).—France has been given a European Economic Community ultimatum to suspend, within seven days, a 10-per-cent border tax it has imposed on imported Italian wine.

Diplomatic sources said here today that if this European Commission order is disobeyed, EEC authorities will ask the European Court of Justice to decide whether the French tax is illegal and a violation of the Treaty of Rome.

The ultimatum is a clear indication that a 10-per-cent tax justification submitted by the French last weekend has failed to impress EEC legal experts.

The French had hoped to continue the tax until the end of the year, but now will not be given that opportunity.

It is understood that the French government is divided about the wisdom of continuing the tax which, in any case, has done little to curb the flow of cheap Italian wine into France.

Some ministers fear that lifting the tax will cause a further outbreak of demonstrations and unrest among wine producers in the south; others feel that the tax's purpose has now been defeated.

In other words, the domestic political split has to be balanced against the antagonism of other EEC member nations and the possibility that Italy may take retaliatory action against imported French goods.

The matter is expected to be discussed at the next meeting of the French Cabinet. There was no indication here from French officials about a response to the commission's threat. But there is longer and doubt in the minds of EEC officials that France has acted illegally in imposing the tax—and must withdraw it.

Meanwhile, the EEC's agricultural policy could be reformed. There has been considerable pressure for changes in the structure of the markets in dairy products, beef and cereals. All ministers admitted that this would be a long-term process, but the French surprised representatives of other member states by saying that the Common Agricultural Policy should be reviewed.

Up till now, the French had always been regarded as firmly in favor of maintaining the policy's orthodoxy.

But tonight French Agriculture Minister Christian Bonnet insisted: "If changes are to be made in the policy it is vital that they are agreed to a proper timetable."

Last seven months. At least 70 persons were killed and more than 150 wounded during the last 24 hours, raising the casualty toll from seven weeks of civil war between rightist Christian and leftist Moslem militias to about 950 dead and 2,300 wounded.

A convoy of government armored cars and personnel carriers drove through Moslem lines around the Kantari district and evacuated several hundred persons, including 200 Lebanese and foreign nationals, from the burning Holiday Inn.

The evacuation was arranged at the request of the U.S. Embassy. An embassy spokesman said "We're in the process of trying to get everybody out."

Newsmen Rescued

Phil Caputo, a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, was rescued from the Tradi Hotel, where he had been trapped for three days after being gunned down by leftists.

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MARKING ANNIVERSARY OF FALANGISTS—Members of the Spanish National Movement meeting yesterday to note the 42d anniversary of the rightist party. At bottom

right is Spanish Premier Carlos Arias Navarro; next to him is Alejandro Rodriguez de Valcarlos, speaker of parliament and chairman of the Council of the Realm.

Condition Improves but Still Is Grave

Franco Again Rallies From Edge of Death

By Henry Ginger

MADRID, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco today rallied again from a crisis that last night had brought him closer to death than at any time since he fell 11 1/2 days ago.

The doctors, suddenly increased to a total of 19, said the 82-year-old chief of state's general condition had improved, but the prognosis had not changed. This was taken to mean that the condition continued to be "extraordinarily grave," as a medical bulletin issued 24 hours earlier declared.

The continued resistance of the Spanish leader was creating political confusion here as the expected transfer of power to his designated successor, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, was held up and negotiations to settle a pressing problem, the claims of Morocco and Mauritania, to the Spanish-held Sahara, entered a new and critical phase with the arrival here of an Algerian delegation.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro was shuttling between the negotiating table and the Prado Palace on the outskirts of Madrid, where the generalissimo lay close to death. For the first time, a Spanish newspaper today announced explicitly in a headline, "Franco Is Dying." The Nuevo Diario, a Madrid morning newspaper, carried the headline.

The headline was based on medical reports last night that revealed a steady breakdown of body functions with stomach hemorrhages, intestinal paralysis, heart insufficiency, the filling of the lungs and abdominal cavity with plasma and a probable malfunction of the liver, although this was not made explicit.

But as the night went on, Gen. Franco responded to treatment in his second-floor bedroom, which has been turned into a veritable hospital, and a doctor

remarked: "God has been in the room several times and like as not will come back."

This evening, 24 hours after the crisis, a bulletin said:

"In the last 24 hours, the general state has improved with the maintenance of a normal level of consciousness."

"The same degree of congestive cardiac insufficiency continues. Blood pressure and heart beat are normal with very isolated ventricular extrasystoles [premature heart contractions]. Upon reactivation of intestinal activity, hemorrhaging was noted in the form of melena [a discharge of dark stools containing blood]. The scites [filling of the abdominal cavity with fluid] has not changed. The prognosis has not varied."

While the question of supreme

authority in Spain continued to hang in the balance, government officials attempted to resolve the Sahara imbroglio, in which Algeria made plain its objections to a bilateral deal between Spain and Morocco that would circumsvent Algerian demands for self-determination by the Sahara population.

The Moroccan, who have accused the Algerians of trying to block their expansion southward, conducted a second day of talks with Premier Arias and other Spanish officials. There were reports that they were close to an agreement with the backing of Mauritania, which also has a delegation here.

But the arrival of the Algerian delegation, headed by the minister of the interior, Mohamed

ben Ahmed Abdelhadi, reminded both sides that Algeria also intended to be a party to an agreement. In the background was the potential for trouble-making in the Sahara by an Algerian-backed liberation movement known as the Polisario.

Mr. Abdelhadi brought a personal message from Algerian President Houari Boumedienne that normally would have been conveyed to Gen. Franco. Instead, it was received by Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina.

One of the major components of Gen. Franco's political system, the Falangist Movement, found an occasion to assert itself today on the 42d anniversary of the semi-fascist movement's founding by Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera.

The founder, the son of the Spanish dictator during the late 1930s, Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera, was executed by the Second Republic in 1936, four months after the outbreak of the Civil War.

A short commemorative session of the National Movement, the political organization formed by Gen. Franco to group the Falangist and other rightist elements backing him, was held in a somber atmosphere here by the blue-shirted delegates. Jose Solis Ruiz, minister of the Movement, declared that the National Movement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

From Left or Right

Portuguese Air Force Chief Vows to Block Coup Attempt

LEISBON, Oct. 20 (AP).—The head of the Portuguese Air Force said today that his troops would react violently to any attempt to overturn the government by force.

Gen. Jose Morais de Silva rejected charges from an anti-Communist group that the force was preparing to back a rightist coup.

Altogether identical allegations to this effect appeared in the two morning newspapers controlled by the Communist party.

Gen. Morais de Silva, who sided with moderate officers in the ouster last month of pro-Communist Premier Vasco de Santos, said that a rightist coup attempt was out of the question at this time and that everyone was aware of it. The danger was from the left, he said.

Training Accelerated

He offered no direct denial to charges by the "vigilance committee" that training and combat aircraft were being armed and that the pace of training flights was being accelerated.

The general claimed that his branch was the most cohesive in the armed forces and said, "Anyone trying to take power has to destroy the air force." This was his explanation for the charges that the airman were conspiring.

"The air force will react violently to any violent attempt to seize power, whatever the origin of the threat," he said.

Meanwhile, it was learned from authoritative sources that the air force chief had given his personal pledge to Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo to back the government by force if necessary.

Key Factor

The air force would be a key factor if leftists units in the army tried—as they are reported to be considering—an armed move to overturn what the Communists and their allies consider to be a rightist government.

The government is dominated by moderate military officers dedicated to electoral democracy, Socialists and centrist Popular Democrats. There is one Com-

munist minister—for public works—in the Cabinet.

The sources said that other commanders had also given their personal pledges to the Premier to protect the government.

Newspaper Take-Over

LEISBON, Oct. 20 (AP).—The pro-Communist daily O Seculo was taken over by anti-Communist employees tonight to enforce a staff vote ousting the Communist management.

The newly elected editor said that he would try to get a Thursday edition out over the opposition of some Communist printers.

The Communists, who lost by a 6-1 margin, rejected the vote results.

17 Are Injured

In Bomb Blast

In Central London

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—A bomb explosion about 100 yards from the U.S. Embassy tonight injured 17 persons.

Casualty reports were still contradictory more than an hour after the explosion, which was near a restaurant, Scotland Yard listed the toll as 17 injured and denied reports that there were any deaths.

Tonight's explosion occurred in South Audley Street, a shopping thoroughfare near Oxford Street.

The explosion blew out shop fronts and shattered windows in the area.

Eight Are Seized

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—The police today announced the arrests of eight suspects, including four women, in the recent wave of Irish Republican Army bombings in London.

All were seized under an anti-terrorism law that allows authorities to hold them without filing charges for 72 hours.

Bombings in and near London since last month have killed five persons.

Sadat Urges UN To Act to Seat PLO at Geneva

By Marilyn Berger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 20 (WP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today asked the General Assembly to adopt a resolution backing the Palestine Liberation Organization as a full member of the Geneva conference on the Middle East.

With the assurance that such a proposal would automatically win majority support in the Assembly, which is weighted heavily against Israel, Mr. Sadat said the UN must grasp the "unique opportunity for peace" that now exists, to move toward a comprehensive settlement.

Israel has repeatedly said that it would not participate at a Geneva conference with the PLO, which refuses to accept the existence of the state of Israel. That position was repeated today by Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog.

Mr. Sadat appeared to endorse Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal for an informal meeting of Geneva conference participants. He said he "officially" requests the UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, and the co-chairmen of the conference, the United States and the Soviet Union, "to begin immediately their consultations with all the interested parties—including the PLO—so that the Geneva conference could be resumed in the very near future."

When he was in Washington, Mr. Sadat said that before the conference is resumed, there should be a new Israeli withdrawal on the Golan Heights.

Police Applause

Mr. Sadat's speech was greeted with polite applause from most delegations.

It is the Israeli position, supported by the United States, that the original members of the Geneva conference—the United States, the Soviet Union, Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan—each have a veto over any change in participation.

Mr. Herzog said Mr. Sadat's speech was "more a function of his conflict" in the Arab world than of the actual problems facing the area.

Mr. Sadat has been under attack in the Arab world for making a separate settlement with Israel. In all his public statements since arriving in the United States, Mr. Sadat has been saying repeatedly that the Sinai agreement was only a step.

Today he said: "We do not hold any part of Arab territory to be any less dear to us than occupied Egyptian territory, Jerusalem, Nabulus... Gaza are no less dear to me than occupied Egyptian territory, Qantara or El Arish."

U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moya-nihan, who later called Mr. Sadat's statement "a genuinely good speech," was among the small group of delegates who gave the Egyptian President a standing ovation.

U.S. officials have been hoping that Mr. Sadat, during his visits to five cities here, will impress

Ford, in Slip, Names Israel In Sadat Toast

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and President Ford got a laugh out of a slip by Mr. Ford during a dinner toast honoring the Egyptian chief of state, a White House spokesman said today.

During dinner last night, Mr. Ford proposed a toast to "the great people of Israel."

Recovering quickly, Mr. Ford said: "Excuse me—of Egypt." At the time, Mr. Sadat showed no visible reaction to the mistake. But White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said today that the two leaders "laughed about it afterward."

Americans favorably. A Pentagon official, for example, said yesterday that decisions on arms supplies to Egypt will in part be determined by the visit. It is clearly the hope among U.S. officials that Mr. Sadat will defuse anti-Arab sentiment and make an aid program acceptable.

U.S. officials have made an extraordinary effort to give Mr. Sadat a warm reception and have been embarrassed by the refusal of such New York officials as Mayor Abraham Beame and Gov. Hugh Carey to invite him because of Egypt's support of a UN resolution equating Zionism with racism.

Today, Mr. Sadat did not mention Zionism.

Mr. Sadat told reporters earlier that he was not prepared to pressure the PLO to comply with UN resolutions calling for the territorial integrity of Israel. The United States has made acceptance of these resolutions a condition for dealing with the PLO.

"I am not ready at all to put pressure on the Palestinians," Mr. Sadat said. "If there is a pressure to be put, I shall be putting it on the United States."

Sweden First to Give 1% of GNP in Aid

By Bernard Weinreb

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Sweden has emerged as the first industrial nation to spend 1 per cent of its gross national product on foreign aid. In doing so, it is meeting a major demand placed before wealthy nations by the Third World.

"We have made a conscious effort to try to fulfill our obligation to the poor countries," said Premier Olof Palme. "We say, 'What can we do to help you in your national effort? We don't say, 'You do this or that.' We let them decide. Aid can be difficult and complex, but it has

been worthwhile from our point of view and theirs."

Although some problems have arisen in Sweden's aid programs, officials here are exultant at reaching the 1-per-cent aid figure, a goal for several years. The aid itself serves to underline Sweden's public and political support for those it regards as "progressive" nations, especially North Vietnam, Cuba and Tanzania.

For the current fiscal year, ending in June, the Swedish parliament has appropriated \$680 million for foreign aid, or 1 per cent of the GNP. The Netherlands and Norway are approach-

But Ankara to Double Acreage

Turkey Opium-Poppy Checks For 1975 Win UN, U.S. Praise

By Steven V. Roberts

AFYON, Turkey, Oct. 29 (NYT)—Turkey did a good job of controlling the production of opium poppies during the growing season that ended last month, according to U.S. and United Nations experts.

The experts are still waiting to see whether any Turkish opium shows up on the world's illicit drug markets, but they do not think that it will. Opium gum is the raw material for heroin.

The experts are worried, however, that domestic political pressures will force Turkish officials to expand the area devoted to poppy cultivation and thus endanger the effectiveness of the control mechanism.

Licenses for next year's crop

are now being issued, and the government is permitting many farmers to double their poppy acreage. But even this increase has not satisfied the farmers of Afyon, the center of Turkey's poppy-growing region, about 180 miles southwest of Ankara.

Important Issue

Poppy production became an important issue in the recent Turkish general elections, particularly after the U.S. Congress approved a measure requiring President Ford to consult with Ankara on controlling the crop. Many Turks are offended by what they consider U.S. intervention in their affairs and blame Washington for the strict limits placed on poppy farmers.

"This is our land," a city official in Afyon asserted. "Why should another country decide what we should cultivate?"

Poppies have been grown here for centuries, and the name Afyon means opium in Turkish. Experts say that this region was a major source of supply for the U.S. heroin market, said in 1971 Washington persuaded Turkey to ban cultivation in exchange for \$35 million to compensate farmers and develop new sources of income for them.

Turkey was ruled at the time by a caretaker government under military supervision, and U.S. experts here acknowledge that no democratic government could have imposed the ban successfully. After the elections of 1973, the ban was removed and last fall farmers were allowed to start planting again.

Seven Provinces

Production was limited to seven provinces and most farmers were permitted to plant only about half an acre. Enforcement personnel applied the rules stringently and arrested about 4,000 farmers for over-planting, according to Ahmet Ak, director of the government's soil products office here.

The government bought the entire crop of 6,000 tons this fall and paid an unusually high price to discourage illicit competitors. The UN has guaranteed the price and has also provided equipment and training for enforcement agencies.

Traditionally, farmers lanced the poppy and extracted thick gum that could be converted into morphine base and sold to smugglers. This year, lancing was prohibited and the government bought only whole pods. These will be sold to pharmaceutical companies in Europe, which are able to extract morphine from the dried capsules.

Election Move

The decision to double individual farmers' acreages, which Premier Suleyman Demirel announced at the peak of the election campaign, is considered troublesome but not dangerous by the experts. Their main fear is that the government will permit cultivation outside the seven provinces, a relatively small area in southwestern Anatolia.

It would be much harder to control production further east, where the terrain is more rugged and the people are less respectful of civil authority.

In addition, the experts are concerned that the smugglers may have merely decided to sit out the first year and study the enforcement system.



SAHARA-BOUND—More Saharans welcome new arrivals to tent city at Tarfaya near border.

Under Juan Carlos

Spain's Communist Party to Seek Full Role

By Flora Lewis

MADRID, Oct. 29 (NYT)—The Spanish Communist party is drawing up plans to gain full and equal participation in Spain's legal political life as liberalization is extended to other groups, according to party spokesmen here.

Once Prince Juan Carlos accedes to the throne, he is expected to grant civil and political freedoms to bring Spain into the mainstream of Western Europe. But there are differences among his associates on how fast he can go, with most apparently agreed that he must stop short of legalizing the Communist party, at least for a number of years.

The Communists are aware of this, and one of their immediate goals is to prevent their party's exclusion from any liberalization.

"It is impossible to go slowly, impossible to evolve from a fascist dictatorship and turn it into a democratic regime," said a Central Committee member. He was interviewed in the modern apartment of a sympathizer in a middle-class neighborhood. The interview was clandestine, and he gave his name only as Luis.

A copy of the party's political program was on hand. It is a 156-page booklet, printed in France, that was drawn up at the Communist Party's second national conference last month.

"Of course, the conference was held outside Spain," Luis said, but he declined to say where.

He and others insisted that the party's plan to break out of clandestinity involved only "peaceful and democratic action." The plan calls for the party to achieve a public presence in factories, in schools and in print when appropriate as the selective liberalization will be impossible.

Specifically, the plan is to call for a brief national abstention from work involving not only workers but students, housewives, bureaucrats and professional people.

Communist representatives said that it took about a month to prepare a similar show of strength in Madrid on June 4 to 6. They said that about 100,000 of Madrid's million working people responded, which they considered a success under the circumstances. They expect the national demonstration to be even larger.

contribution to be called next month of in December.

The determination to come into the open and to participate in normal public life is the central theme of the Communist stand, and the implied pledge to work openly with others is made explicit.

"We don't want a monopoly, we don't want to dominate," Luis said. "What we want is an opportunity to direct power toward socialism, slowly, in gradual stages."

What then of the dictatorship of the proletariat?

"Nowhere in Marx or Lenin is there anything about the dictatorship of the party," he said. "We don't accept that. The power of the proletariat can mean a pluralistic, multi-party system, just as there are many parties in the bourgeois system. We insist that the party must be separate from the state power."

"It must keep its distance, so that it can criticize the state power even if it takes part in the government. The party must be kept in its place and the government in its place. That means a pluralist conception of the state."

Further, Luis said, the Communists intend to seek socialism as an extension, not a restriction, of what he called "bourgeois democracy."

"We do not renounce a single one of the bourgeois liberties," he continued. "If the bourgeoisie can dominate in freedom, we want to provide more profound, more real liberties, not less. Socialism can provide the economic base for more complete liberty without restricting the single aspect of bourgeois liberty."

"The Spanish people have lived under fascism for over 30 years. We have had enough authoritarianism. We don't want any more. Even as a Communist, I can tell you that to change a huge dictatorship for a red one doesn't interest anyone."

He paused a moment, and added, "Of course, that doesn't mean I equate them. I don't put Franco and the Soviet Union in the same class."

Luis acknowledged that there has as yet been no example of a Communist party that came within reach of power and failed to grasp for monopoly.

"We'll be the exception," he said. "We have had many years of experience in working with non-Communists. If the Spanish party doesn't become this exception, I won't belong. Nor will many others. It would immediately become a small minority."

March to Go On

MARRAKESH, Morocco, Oct. 29 (AP)—King Hassan II's "March of Conquest" on the Spanish Sahara by 350,000 volunteers will cross the border south of Tarfaya between next Monday and Wednesday, regardless of whether there has been a prior agreement with Spain on the transfer of sovereignty, Moroccan Information Minister Ahmed Taibi Benhima announced tonight.

3 Basques Held

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Police today announced the arrest of eight alleged Basque militants suspected of having distributed anti-government propaganda in connection with the execution last month of five urban guerrillas.

It brought the number of known political arrests to 48 in the last six days. The eight persons arrested here were alleged members of ETA, Basque Nationalist and Freedom, an outlawed separatist group.

Such things would not have been tolerated a few years ago.

On the other hand, the Catalan language is still banned from schools, courts, official correspondence, newspapers and all other publications.

In a café across the street from Barcelona's central prison, Alberto Fina, a leader of the Communist party, said: "The Franco regime is even more repressive today than in 1960. Right now, there are 150 political prisoners in that jail across the street, many more than in 1960. Then, there were four women political prisoners in there, and right now there are 40."

At the University of Barcelona, a young lecturer said: "Catalans have a reputation as a rebellious underdog, partly because of the tremendous fight this principally made during the Civil War against the fascists."

"We are not revolutionaries, though. Very few Catalans actually want to secede from Spain. But we are not willing to put up with another generation or two of fascism, and we are not willing to go on being treated by Castile like vassals."

Dangers Seen

"We are not arming ourselves. We are not preaching sedition. But if the police or various fascist terrorists begin killing us, the situation will become very dangerous for the country," he concluded.

During the last few days, scores of prominent Catalans have received telephoned death threats at night.

"There are very few Catalan army officers," a journalist said. "In the police and Civil Guard, there are practically no Catalans. Therefore they have little sympathy or identity of interest with the Catalan people, and would not hesitate to shoot us if Madrid gave the word."

Actually, Madrid's subtle hostility to Catalan nationalism has relaxed in recent years. The Catalan flag—yellow with four red stripes—is widely flown, and many of the new cars jamming Barcelona's streets and parking lots display stickers, in Catalan, saying: "I am a Catalan" or "Read, Write and Speak Catalan."

But Not Everyone Benefits

Malaysia Economy Grows Rapidly

By David A. Andelman

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Oct. 29 (UPI)—Malaysia is harnessing leading edge technology to develop at a pace that its supporters say will produce within five years one of the most prosperous countries in Asia.

Within the next couple of months, the nation's second five-year plan will be coming to what, by all economic indicators, is an overwhelmingly successful end. Sometime early next year the third five-year plan will launch the country into a new development spiral.

But for Yap Fong, who sells vegetables in a small suburb of this rich capital, and who must make do on an income of less than \$80 cents a day—a fifth of what she earned five years ago—the economic indicators mean little.

New Economic Policy

Yap Fong and tens of thousands of others—landless farmers, squatters, even some government workers—have simply been passed by under the "new economic policy."

There are, of course, those who have benefited, those fortunate enough to have been caught up in the federal land development program projects that have distributed rich, untouched land to the landless, allowing them to own their own house, farm their own plot, even to buy a motorcycle or a television set, and to travel beyond a day's walk from the place where they were born.

But none of this exists in the Kuala Lumpur suburb of Jinjang. The largest and oldest of the so-called "new villages," it was established more than 25 years ago when this area was still under British rule, during the "emergency" in which it was felt necessary to herd suburbanites into safe towns to protect them from Communist terrorists and, at the same time, keep watch on them.

Squatters on Outskirts

About 40,000 persons have been crammed into this small town and 10,000 squatters have made their way to open fields on the outskirts where their single-room dirt-floored shacks have housed many of them for an entire generation.

Only a quarter of Jinjang's roads have been paved. There are no telephones. The sewers are open slashes in the dusty ground; garbage is collected at most once a week. The first thing that is apparent is the odor.

Yap Fong, 60, has lived in Jinjang for 11 years, moving when government improvement projects demolished her old house in Kampung Slam, a nearby village.

"We village workers need that," Yap Fong was among the more fortunate. She lives with her daughter and son-in-law in a two-room wooden house that has electricity and running water.

Not Officially Recognized

Across the road, however, Lim Eng has lived in a squatter hut for 10 years. Because it is not technically part of the "new town," however, the government does not officially recognize that Lim Eng exists. So in his area there is no electricity, no running water, no sanitation, not even the weekly garbage pickups. His three children have grown up here, he said.

"Malaysia and development work well until you look at an individual," said Tan Chee Khuan, an opposition member of parliament whose district includes Jinjang. "The distribution of wealth is all wrong, and most of the people in government just don't care."

Proud of Achievements

Yet the government of Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak delights in showing off its achievements. Its economists and planners are, by and large, trained in the top institutions of the West.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of aid from the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and major private banking institutions in Asia, Europe and the United States are being poured into land reform, irrigation and industrial projects from one end of the country to the other.

The nation's economic growth rate averaged nearly 6 percent a year in the first half of the 1970s and per-capita annual income is now \$570, nearly 10 times that of Bangladesh.

For all this progress, there are still mammoth inequities. In spite of the relatively high 1971 annual per-capita income, 60 percent of the population earns less than \$200 a year.

House committee. "But I assure you that it [the agreement] will be attractive... beneficial to the U.S. economy."

Little or No Discount for U.S. Expected on Oil From Russia

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UPI)—The crude oil that the United States is negotiating to buy from the Soviet Union in exchange for U.S. grain is expected to be sold to the United States at little or no discount from the worldwide price of about \$12 a barrel.

At the same time, the United States could benefit from an agreement to purchase Soviet oil by receiving better-than-world rates for U.S.-flag tankers that carry the oil and by paying somewhat lower prices for naphtha, diesel and heating oil, which the Russians apparently have in surplus.

These were early assessments by sources close to the negotiations, although State Department and White House officials still publicly insist that no part of a U.S.-Soviet oil agreement has been reached and that it is at least two months away.

The oil pact would be a supplement to the grain pact reached in Moscow earlier this month, when the Soviet Union agreed to buy 6 to 8 million tons of wheat and corn annually in a five-year period beginning next fall.

"My guess is we'll be negotiating at least the next two months," Under Secretary of State Charles Robinson told House Committee on International Relations yesterday. "We are in a very delicate stage in these negotiations, in which we must still negotiate freight rates, the quality of the crude oil we will purchase and the overall price provisions on the oil."

The United States reportedly has asked for a 30-percent discount in the price of the Soviet oil. While Mr. Robinson conceded that the Russians had turned down a discount on crude oil, he insisted that any agreement would give the United States a price advantage.

"We had urged a significant discount, which was rejected in the opening stages of negotiations," Mr. Robinson told the

elements of the Syrian command staff," a command communiqué said.

A government official in Jerusalem said that Israel was protesting the incident to the U.S. Disengagement Observer Force, which monitors the ceasefire in the Golan area.

Unacceptable

"With or without an agreement, it is unacceptable for any units to infiltrate," the official said.

The incident was the first of infiltration since the May 19 cease-fire ended a six-month period of sporadic fighting between the Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights, the national radio said.

The infiltration was announced three hours after the military command reported the capture of several Arabs belonging to a Fatah guerrilla cell responsible for planting a time bomb in a Jerusalem Monday. The persons were slightly wounded in the bomb.

The command said that guerrilla cell operated out of a village of Artas, near Bethlehem on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

My Lai Villagers Build Monument to Victims

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (NYT)—A monument is being built at My Lai, according to Moscow television, which last night broadcast a documentary on South Vietnam after the war. It said simple memorials are under construction to the victims killed by U.S. troops.

The TV documentary insisted that the monument only in planning, and showed a brief scene of peasants laying bricks in the shape of a small pyramid. The documentary, a tribute to the Vietnamese efforts to rebuild after the war, was timed to coincide with the visit to Moscow of Le Duan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the North Vietnamese Labor party.

Hearst Case Figure Indicted for Killing

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 29 (AP)—Steven Solsh, the 27-year-old house painter accused of harboring Patricia Hearst, was indicted today by a federal grand jury on a charge of robbing a bank in which a woman customer was killed.

U.S. attorney Dwayne Kays said he would seek the death penalty against Solsh, who is in custody in San Francisco.

2 Ex-Senators Ask Democracy In the Philippines

MANILA, Oct. 29 (NYT)—Two former senators, both of whom have served time as political detainees under the martial-law regime, have urged a return to a democratic system, saying it can better serve the interests of the poor masses.

Jose Diokno, a former senator identified with civil liberties movements, spoke today before some 200 members of the Cosmoopolitan Church of Manila, whom he challenged to awaken people to the moral need to speak out for the end of martial law.

Francisco Rodrigo, a former radio commentator and member of the defunct Senate, has released a lengthy poem in Tagalog calling on the nation to reject authoritarianism in favor of a government that fulfills the basic needs of the people.

He said in melodious verse, composed in the form of a religious chant, that three years of crisis government had failed to increase the share of the masses in the wealth of the nation.

Mr. Diokno charged the government with having betrayed economic nationalism by opening sensitive sectors of the economy to foreign investment, especially from the United States.

Russian Official In TV Squabble; Kenya Bars Show

NAIROBI, Oct. 29 (AP)—The government's Voice of Kenya television station last night canceled a taped interview program with a deputy premier of the Soviet Union in which the Russian squabbled with Kenyan newsmen.

Georgi Dzotsenzidze, one of 15 Soviet deputy premiers, clashed with a panel of three reporters during the taping of the 45-minute show. Witnesses said that Mr. Dzotsenzidze accused the newsmen of being hostile and came close to storming out of the television studio.

The reporters asked questions about Soviet involvement in the Angolan civil war and the Middle East, and about Soviet arms supplies to Uganda and Somalia. Mr. Dzotsenzidze replied that he would not answer questions "picked up in the street" and added: "If that is the sort of questions you are going to ask, I am going to leave."

Before the taping, Mr. Dzotsenzidze told newsmen that they could ask him any questions they wished. He is visiting Kenya as leader of a Soviet legislative delegation.

Unconfirmed reports said that Soviet diplomats in Nairobi requested that the interview not be televised.

Group in Senate Votes to Restore Pentagon Funds

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Senate Defense Appropriations subcommittee approved today a \$80.58-billion appropriation bill for the 12 months ending June 30.

The total recommended to the full Senate Appropriations Committee is \$361.6 million more than the bill passed by the House. But it is \$7.27 billion under the budget proposal of the Department of Defense.

The \$361.6-million restoration was \$49 million more than that recommended by the subcommittee chairman, Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., and Sen. Milton Young, R-N.D., the ranking minority member of the Senate Appropriations Committee and its Defense subcommittee.

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger continues to recommend restoration of \$2.6 billion of the \$7.6-billion cut made by the House.

Sen. McClellan declined to disclose details, pending action by the Senate Appropriations Committee next week. Another committee member said one interest was \$75 million for additional airborne warning and control system aircraft.

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Of Rights Violations, War

House Panel Weighing 'Risks' Posed by U.S. Spy Operations

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The House Select Committee on Intelligence is investigating the "risks" posed by U.S. undercover intelligence operations.

Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., who heads the 13-member committee, has declined to specify the covert activities being examined, except to say that his panel is "discussing risk, from the risk of violating individual rights of citizens to the risk of war."

Committee sources said that an area of concern is intelligence forays abroad that might, if discovered or acknowledged by the United States, prompt a diplomatic or even a military reaction.

A chief object of the panel's attention, the sources said, has been this country's use, principally against the Soviet Union, of specially equipped submarines manned by both Navy and intelligence agency personnel to gather photographic, electronic and other kinds of information. The sources said that some of these missions have been within the 12-mile ocean frontier claimed by the Soviet Union.

The committee is also interested in the extent of the control exercised over such missions by the National Security Council and its "40 Committee," which is responsible for approving major proposals for covert action.

The New York Times and other newspapers have reported in recent months that some of the U.S. submarines conducting undersea missions, known by such code names as "Bolognese," "Pinnacle" and "Bollard," have escaped, sometimes narrowly, after colliding with hostile vessels and, in at least one case, running aground off the Soviet coast.

The Times quoted a source as having said that Soviet leaders were aware of the underwater operations. Other sources noted that, after one of the collisions, the Soviet Union had launched a full-scale air and sea search for the U.S. submarine involved.

Committee sources said that the panel was briefed earlier this month on some of the operations by Rear Adm. Bobby Inman, the director of naval intelligence. The admiral's information was described as apparently full and forthright, but no details of his testimony could be learned.

However, other intelligence sources provided some details of U.S. underwater reconnaissance that they said raised questions about the advisability of such operations, in view of the risks they posed.

In some instances, according to two sources, submarines taking part in so-called "denied-area operations" run by the CIA have approached the Soviet coast in the process of putting U.S. agents ashore.

It is not known whether such persons drowned in accidents in the Spruce River and other waters that form much of the boundary between the two halves of Berlin.

In a stretch of the river where the western embankment belongs to the U.S. sector, while the river itself is part of East Berlin, a small Turkish boy was drowned earlier this year when East German guards barred West Berliners from entering the water to try to save the child.

Under the new regulation, West Berlin police officers, other uniformed personnel or civilians are empowered to start rescue operations from the western bank if they are the first to arrive at the scene of an accident. East German details patrol the waterways in guard boats.

Officials said the accord took shape because of basic legal differences that have persisted since the 1971 Berlin pact signed by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union to ease the situation in Berlin.

Thus, the Western Allies, who have retained sovereignty over West Berlin, objected to the East German description of the waterways as the "border of the German Democratic Republic. According to the Western position, all of Berlin is still a four-power city.

The East Germans finally yielded on that and on another point because they felt that the drowning accidents gave them bad publicity. "Neutral observers and diplomats warned the East Germans it was inhuman to bar rescue operations," Gunter Struve, West Berlin's official spokesman, said.

Infernal Method The East Germans also gave in to the West's demand of using the more informal method of an exchange of letters rather than an official agreement signed by both sides. Under the Allied stipulations, West Berlin has no sovereignty and thus cannot conclude formal treaties.

"We are glad this has been accomplished because it shows that despite differences practical matters can be solved," Mr. Struve noted. The Allied commanders also gave their approval, saying they hoped "that in the future, rescuers from all parts will be able to contribute together to what is their natural humanitarian mission."

"Humanitarian" missions—the acronym stands for "human intelligence"—brought the submarines closer to land than three miles, the international limit recognized by the United States.

Although regulations are said to forbid submarines on intelligence missions to venture within four nautical miles of the Soviet coast, two former intelligence officials insisted that some U.S. operations had taken place inside the three-mile limit.

In one instance—referred to by two sources and not discounted by a third—a submarine, probably a nuclear-powered vessel of the Sturgeon class, slipped across the three-mile limit in the Sea of Japan and into the harbor of Vladivostok.

Cable Tapped The sources said the submarine stopped long enough for technicians to attach a device, probably a small but powerful transmitter, to an underwater cable linking the port's military facilities with Moscow.

Soon, the sources said, machines 7,000 miles to the east, at the headquarters of the National Security Agency at Fort Meade, Md., began to record conversations between Soviet duty officers and clerks in Vladivostok and Moscow.

Other sources, while unaware of the alleged foray into Vladivostok harbor, confirmed that the United States had developed and used technology that permits the tapping of undersea cables.

The NSA has had little success in recent years in deciphering the computer-scrambled radio transmissions of the Soviet Union and other advanced nations, and that frustration has increased the attractiveness of plugging in telephones or telegraph lines considered secure enough to carry unscrambled communications.

One of the sources who claimed familiarity with the Vladivostok operation said, however, that most of the information picked up by the device was innocuous. "Occasionally," he said, "you'd hear that they were going to assign more men to some battery, or some such thing."

Church Rejects Pressure WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (WP).—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities has been running into pressure from the Ford administration to suppress the results of its investigations, the chairman, Frank Church, D-Idaho, charged yesterday.

CIA Director William Colby told the committee not to hold any public hearings on covert operations in Chile, the senator said.

In addition, Sen. Church said the administration was still opposed to open hearings on improper activities of the NSA. In spite of the complaints, he said, the committee was going ahead with a public hearing.

The White House decision was announced by U.S. Attorney Dwayne Keyes after District Court Judge Thomas MacBride refused to reconsider a ruling last week that the President must submit to videotaped questioning.

His decision was an alternative to a demand by Miss Fromme, 27, that Mr. Ford be subpoenaed as a witness to testify personally at her trial, which is scheduled to open before Judge MacBride on Tuesday.

Mr. Keyes had asked that Judge MacBride change the order in favor of a written deposition by the President.

But Judge MacBride said the defense was entitled to more than that in presenting the case for Miss Fromme, who is accused of pointing a loaded .45-caliber pistol at Mr. Ford, while conceding that it would be a "tremendous burden on the President," Judge MacBride ruled the defendant's rights must be protected.

Real Estate Unit In U.S. Indicted In Big Swindle

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—A real estate group was indicted yesterday and charged with a \$200-million swindle in the public sale of "undeveloped semi-arid desert land" in a New Mexico area called Rio Rancho Estates.

The 80-count federal indictment here, alleging one of the biggest land swindles in history, charged that more than 45,000 persons from 37 states had been defrauded when they bought Rio Rancho lots for investment.

U.S. Attorney Paul Curran said that the indictment charged three companies and seven individuals with conducting a land swindle that allegedly included many fraudulent practices and "high-pressure sales techniques."

The three corporate defendants are the Amrep Corp., with headquarters here, and two of its subsidiaries, the ATC Realty Corp. and Rio Rancho Estates Inc.

A spokesman for Amrep issued a statement calling the charges against the companies and their officers "wholly unwarranted and legally and morally unjust."



DISTAFF CONFERENCE—Jihan Sadat (left), wife of the Egyptian President, confers with Nancy Kissinger, wife of the U.S. Secretary of State, at State Department reception.

Sadat Is in New York to Press For U.S. Investment in Egypt

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt arrived in New York City today to press his case for more U.S. business investment in his country. But businessmen here noted that despite two years of an avowed "open door" policy in Egypt, not a single major investment had been announced.

They attributed the inaction to a combination of bureaucratic red tape, a vague foreign-investment law, an overvalued exchange rate for the Egyptian pound and continuing political uncertainties.

So far, the only U.S. companies to respond to Mr. Sadat's effort to reverse his nation's 20-year hostility toward private enterprise have been banks. Six of them have moved to establish a presence on the banks of the Nile, although they, too, have experienced frustrating delays.

The Bank of America, for example, received permission in July of last year to open a commercial bank in partnership with a nationalized Egyptian bank. According to a bank spokesman, "that investment is still being negotiated."

Opening Is Delayed Similarly, the vice-chairman of the First National City Bank, G. A. Costanzo, was on his way to Egypt this week to open a new branch in Cairo when the bank suddenly received word that the opening had been delayed.

"We didn't get any explanation as to why," said a bank spokesman, who added that the branch was now scheduled to be open for business "around Dec. 1."

Such episodes have been highly irritating to Mr. Sadat, who has been counting on Western capital and technology to help solve Egypt's pressing development problems.

Moreover, by openly proclaiming a reliance on the West, Mr. Sadat has taken a considerable political risk in a nation teeming with frustrations, businessmen here said.

"He has to show results," said David Sambar, a vice-president of the Chase Manhattan Bank. "A lot of people are saying, 'Oh, you said this open door, you said it's coming—now where is it?'"

Perhaps because of these pressures U.S. officials have been actively attempting to assist Mr. Sadat in his efforts to attract private U.S. funds, at least as a show of support from his U.S. allies.

According to knowledgeable U.S. businessmen, Egyptian government departments accustomed to dealing with an economy in which about three-quarters of all activity was subject to strict regulations, have seemed incapable of making swift decisions.

U.S. executives also have expressed concern about the multiple Egyptian exchange rates, with various rates for various types of transactions. They also have voiced doubt that the Egyptians are aware of the level of profits foreign companies would consider necessary to justify a decision to invest in a still-risky environment.

Partly because of the risk, most U.S. companies would prefer to participate in so-called "trilateral" arrangements with Egyptian labor and non-Egyptian Arab capital to minimize their own exposure and provide extra insurance against possible nationalizations.



DISTAFF CONFERENCE—Jihan Sadat (left), wife of the Egyptian President, confers with Nancy Kissinger, wife of the U.S. Secretary of State, at State Department reception.

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U.S. Had to 'Fight With One Hand'

Westmoreland Book Blames Politicians for Vietnam Defeat

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP).—The general most identified with the U.S. failure in Vietnam has struck back at critics in his lengthy memoirs. Gen. William Westmoreland blames the defeat of the South Vietnamese not on the U.S. military but "the politicians and policy makers" in Washington "who forced us to fight with one hand."

To Gen. Westmoreland, the Vietnam War "could have been brought to a favorable end" had his advice been heeded. But instead, President Lyndon Johnson "listened to too much faulty advice" and disregarded Gen. Westmoreland's plans to invade Cambodia and Laos and increase bombing pressure against North Vietnam.

The retired four-star general titled his memoirs "War in Vietnam." They will be published by the Doubleday Co. in January. The general devotes much of the book to the Vietnam War, during which he was commander of U.S. forces from 1964 to 1968.

Youth, War Days Gen. Westmoreland, 61, also writes of his youth in South Carolina, his West Point days, action in World War II and Korea, and his final post as U.S. Army chief of staff.

While he is tough on his critics, Gen. Westmoreland heaps praise on the U.S. military men who fought in Vietnam and declares that "despite the final failure of the South Vietnamese, the record of the American military services of never having lost a war is still intact."

He is also kind to the South Vietnamese military leadership, and says of the Vietnamese people that "they carried on the fight under a government that many Americans labeled unrepresentative, repressive and corrupt. No people could have pursued such a grim defensive fight for so long without a deep underlying yearning for freedom."

What went wrong with the war, Gen. Westmoreland argues, was a series of "ill-considered" policy decisions, particularly the bombing halt. "Washington timidity was an outgrowth of the advice of well-intentioned but naive officials and of its effect on a president so politically oriented that he tried to please everybody rather than bite the bullet and make the hard decisions," Gen. Westmoreland writes.

Hard Decisions The hard decisions that should have been made, in Gen. Westmoreland's view, were the sending of U.S. military reinforcements to Vietnam after the 1968 Tet offensive, military operations

4 More Killings In Argentina Put Year's Toll at 603

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 29 (AP).—Gunmen killed an Argentine executive of the Fiat subsidiary in Cordoba today and police found three bullet-torn bodies in a ditch near the port city of Bahia Blanca.

The death toll in Argentina from political violence for the year is now at 603. Meanwhile, an armed group at Ensenada, near Buenos Aires, kidnapped six right-wing labor leaders and threatened to kill them, authorities said.

The executives' death and the kidnappings were believed linked to worsening labor unrest. The three victims found in the ditch were believed to have been killed by right-wing terrorists.

The bodies were those of two men and a woman and included a radio announcer, police said. The executive, Alberto Salas, personnel manager of two area plants of the Italian automobile firm, was slain as he left home for work in Cordoba, 480 miles north of Buenos Aires, police said.

Chile Plans to Change Anti-Zionism UN Vote

SANTIAGO, Oct. 29 (UPI).—President Augusto Pinochet today ordered his foreign minister to change Chile's vote in the United Nations condemning Zionism as a form of racial discrimination.

The government press office said that the vote by the Chilean delegation to the United Nations "did not have the approval" of Gen. Pinochet and that the President had "given precise instructions to the foreign minister to rectify this attitude."

Sen. Stevenson said he was "grateful and flattered" by the committee's support. He said he will make his decision soon.

into Laos and Cambodia the same year, and the mixing of telephone harbor combined with intensified bombing of North Vietnam.

"The North Vietnamese would have broken" had these proposals been implemented, Gen. Westmoreland argues.

Other "lamentable mistakes" were: • Delay in setting up a viable pacification organization in South Vietnam.

• Going slowly in re-equipping the South Vietnamese Army, particularly with M-16 rifles.

• Failure to provide an international force along the Demilitarized Zone to prevent infiltration.

Areas of Defeat Gen. Westmoreland takes a swipe at the U.S. press, particularly for the Tet-offensive reporting, which, he says, "created an aura not of victory but of defeat, and kind officials in Washington listened more to the media than to their own representatives on the scene."

The general, who retired in 1972, defends his strategy of attrition "even though the strategy has been in dispute since the World War I battles of the Somme and Verdun." There was no other alternative, Gen. Westmoreland says, because a ground invasion of North Vietnam was out.

The former U.S. commander is scornful of his counterpart on the North Vietnamese side, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, who commanded the Viet Minh Army that defeated the French at the battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954, and who was in command 20 years later when his forces chased the South Vietnamese Army from Saigon.

Gen. Westmoreland writes: "Any American commander who took the same vast losses as Gen. Giap would have been sacked overnight."

House Unit Asks Anti-Trust Probe Of Medical Group

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The staff of the House Oversight and Investigations subcommittee has concluded that the campaign of the American Medical Association to eliminate chiropractic service in the United States may violate the anti-trust laws.

Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., the chairman of the subcommittee, disclosed the staff conclusions as he forwarded a large number of what were described as AMA documents to the Federal Trade Commission. He asked its "serious attention and consideration."

In a letter to the trade commission's chairman, Lewis Engman, Rep. Moss said it was the opinion of the subcommittee staff "that these documents may raise the issue of possible anti-trust violations by the AMA."

He said that attention should focus on documents "wherein there was either a stated intent by the AMA to eliminate the chiropractic profession or plans were outlined to carry out that intent via harassment, delinquency and inducement of the boycotting of chiropractic services."

The documents, whose contents Rep. Moss did not make public, were given to the subcommittee by an anonymous source.

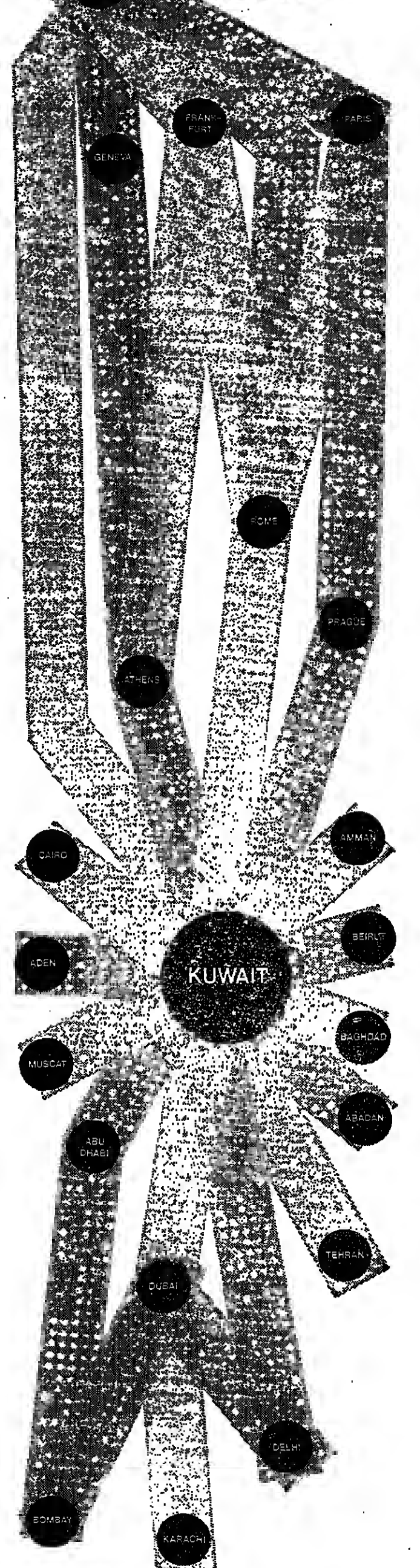
Swiss Unions Ask Bar on U.S. Aide

GENEVA, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The Swiss Trade Union Federation has called on the government to reject the appointment of Nahman Davis as U.S. ambassador here. He was Washington's envoy to Chile when the government of Salvador Allende was overthrown by the military in September, 1973.

Washington is said to have asked the Swiss government, as diplomatic usage demands, whether Mr. Davis, presently assistant secretary of state for African affairs, would be acceptable as ambassador to Bern. The post has been vacant since the resignation earlier this year of Peter Dominick, a former Republican senator from Colorado, for reasons of health.

In a letter to Foreign Minister Pierre Graber, the federation said that Mr. Davis had been criticized in his role as ambassador to Chile. It also noted that Mr. Davis, a career diplomat, had submitted his resignation from his present assignment because of hostility toward him by African countries.

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KUWAIT AIRWAYS

BUSINESS EXPRESSWAY TO THE GULF AND MIDDLE EAST

2 Lose Appeals In Algiers Court

ALGERS, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—The appeals by a Briton and a Dutchman against death sentences here for drug offenses have been turned down by the Algerian Court of Cassation, legal sources said today.

The Englishman, Harry Calleja, 47, and the Dutchman, Arthur Pouw, were sentenced to death in May on charges of drug trafficking of a nature "to harm the moral health of the Algerian people."

Calleja was arrested in Algiers in December and Pouw was arrested in January at the border with Morocco with 600 kilograms of drugs hidden in a trailer towed by his car.

U.K. Jails 2d Woman For Aiding Terrorist

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—A second woman was jailed here yesterday for a year for her part in helping a Venezuelan terrorist, Carlos Martinez.

Maria Nidya Tobon de Romero, 39, a Colombian student, was described in court as Martinez' banker and the keeper of documents to be used in connection with his false identity. Martinez is wanted by French police for killing French counterespionage officers and a Lebanese in Paris in June.

Bonn Pensions to Rise

BONN, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The West German government today announced an 11-per-cent increase in state pensions for more than 12 million elderly pensioners. It will take effect by the beginning of 1976.

FLOWER POWER

Frank Kellard, 66, inspects sunflower he grew in Exeter, England, to a height of 21 feet 5 1/2 inches. His effort won top prize in a recent nationwide contest. Holding the ladder is his wife, Clare.

AP.



Oxford Dictionary of Idioms

Students of English Get Book To Put Them in the Know

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The wealth of English idiom is a source of endless difficulty to a foreign student of the language.

What is the puzzled foreigner to make of the English who can simultaneously keep their heads above water, their ears close to the ground, their hair on and their noses to the grindstone?

The English pride themselves on keeping their noses out of one another's business, their neighbor at arm's length, the other fellow in his place and themselves to themselves.

But this respect for personal privacy does not prevent them from trying to keep abreast, if not a step in front, of their compatriots, up with the Joneses, their fingers on one another's pulse, and everyone else up to the mark.

Body and Soul
Their natural instinct to keep to the straight and narrow and the right side of the law helps the English to keep the wolf from the door and body and soul together.

And if disaster strikes they can be relied on, with true English

Italian Casinos Seek

Way to Combat Trick

SAN REMO, Italy, Oct. 29 (AP).—Directors of gambling casinos in Italy held an emergency meeting here during the week-end to look into a reported trick to yield easy winnings, sources disclosed.

The gimmick under investigation by casino directors allegedly is based on a special, invisible glue sprayed on roulette numbers to attract the ball to the desired number.

The investigation began after reports of unusually large winnings in the casinos of Venice and Saint Vincent.

Leftist Student Killed On Campus in Tokyo

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (AP).—A member of a radical leftist group was attacked and killed on a university campus this week by several members of a rival group armed with steel pipes, police said.

Police said that Norihiko Umeda, 22, a student at Tokyo University, was attacked while he was addressing a gathering. He is the 19th victim this year of clashes among feuding radical groups.

Waldheim to Visit Cuba

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 29 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is scheduled to pay a three-day visit to Cuba beginning Sunday, a UN spokesman announced yesterday.

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But Constant Fear Is Gone

West's Newsmen Find Détente Helps Little in East Europe

BELGRADE (NYT).—Despite the smooth treatment Western newsmen have generally been accorded in Eastern Europe since détente became a diplomatic catchword, correspondents are finding direct coverage of the workings of Communist power almost as difficult as in cold war days.

The Western correspondents no longer work in constant fear of arrest and even long imprisonment. Direct censorship has disappeared. Provocations, blackmail and extortion aimed at newsmen have largely ended.

West European and U.S. correspondents are sometimes ostentatiously followed by police plainclothesmen in the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, probably more to intimidate them than for other reasons.

Correspondents have undergone experiences proving that their telephones are at least occasionally monitored, that their offices and apartments contain hidden listening devices and that in some cases their cars have been bugged. Leaving Communist countries, Western journalists are sometimes carefully searched and their papers and interview notes photographed by the secret police.

Despite the recent European summit conference at Helsinki, which dealt in part with freedom for news correspondents to carry out their work, they still live under the threat of expulsion or exclusion.

On the other hand, the tendency these days is to avoid direct confrontations with foreign correspondents and to adopt many of the tactics of Western press agencies.

Most Western correspondents

Irish Police Say
Dutchman Just
Missed Freedom

MONASTERVIN, Ireland, Oct. 29 (AP).—The ordeal of kidnapped Dutch businessman Tiede Herrema, 54, almost ended peacefully last night, the police revealed today.

Eddie Gallagher, 28, one of the abductees, told police that at 8 p.m. he would walk out of the house besieged by 300 police and troops for eight days.

Something went wrong at the last minute.

Mr. Gallagher's companion, Marian Coyle, 19, reportedly rebelled and refused to surrender.

"Naturally we regret the affair was not brought to a close last night," a senior police official said. "The fact that we got so close must mean that the kidnappers are now at least considering coming out."

Finn Ex-Premier To Seek Cabinet

HELSINKI, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Finnish President Urho Kekkonen today asked Opa party member Martti Miettunen to form a new government after last month's inconclusive general elections.

Mr. Miettunen has not been involved in politics for the last five years. Mr. Miettunen, 68, who was Finnish premier in 1961-62, said today that he had agreed to try to form a majority government but would not lead a minority.

The election left the strength of Finland's four main parties: the Social Democrats, Communists, Centrists and Conservatives—basically unchanged and no party controlling more than a quarter of the parliament.

Kidnapping in Sardinia

NUORO, Sardinia, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—A Sardinian businessman was kidnapped by eight armed men on his way home from a restaurant late last night, police said.

Congo Admits to Aid For MPLA in Angola

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Congo's President Marien Ngouabi revealed this week that his country was arming the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Addressing a meeting of the Congolese Socialist Youth Movement, the President said the Angolan problem would already have been solved if certain Africans had not allied themselves to "puppet and neocolonialist forces."

British Court Splits An Incestuous Couple

ST. ALBANS, England, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—A judge yesterday ordered a half-brother and sister who had a child to stop living together.

Frederick Stevens, 20, and Shirley Boyce, 23, pleaded guilty to infringing Britain's incest laws. The couple, who have the same father, began to live maritally after Mrs. Boyce was divorced. She is expecting another child.

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Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (center) is greeted by Teng Hsiao-ping (left) in Peking.

Estimated 500,000 Leave

German Recession Is Forcing Foreign Workers to Emigrate

By Craig R. Whitney

MUNICH, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Madeleine de Witt, a U.S. citizen who has spent all but five of her 25 years in West Germany and speaks German better than English, came close to panic Sept. 5, shortly after reporting for work at a big Munich brewery where she made architectural drawings.

"They told me, 'You can't work here any more,'" Miss de Witt recalled, close to tears. "They said the labor office had denied my work permit because there were too many German architects out of jobs. I live here. I have absolutely nowhere to go, no alternative to working here."

"We have nothing against some of these people deciding to go home," said Erwin Simon, an official of the Bavarian government, referring to hundreds of thousands of foreign workers in his state. "The rule is that German workers have preference for the jobs that are available," he said.

By the hundreds of thousands, the foreign workers that West Germany needed for its economic boom are going home, now that the recession is entering its second winter and nearly a million Germans are out of work.

Josef Stingl, the head of the federal labor office in Nuremberg, said in an interview: "We're quite aware now that 2.5 million foreign workers was too many, and 3 million is probably the most our economy can handle."

Some foreigners are better off than the Greeks, Turks, Yugoslavs and North Africans who make much of the foreign labor force in West Germany. For instance, Italians, who account for almost a fifth of the foreigners

here, are privileged because their country belongs to the Common Market.

One of the great migrations of history had brought 2.5 million foreigners here by September, 1973, during the peak years of the postwar boom. That has faded with the recession. Estimates vary on the number of foreigners who have left since 1973. Mr. Stingl thinks that about 500,000 have gone home.

"Peace in the Streets"
"We could have asked like the Austrians, who threw out 100,000 of their 280,000 foreign workers in a year," Mr. Stingl said. "That would be the equivalent of us throwing out a million. It might have kept down unemployment, but it wouldn't have been good for peace in the streets."

Mr. Stingl and other German officials deny that they are trying to make the regulations harder, to encourage foreigners to return home. They point out that the rules provide for discretion in hardship cases and that those who were officially recruited to come here have the right to collect unemployment benefits if they lose their jobs.

But the benefits run out after

Ex-Leader Quits Alleged Neo-Nazi Party in Germany

HANNOVER, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Adolf von Thadden, former chairman of the National Democratic party, which has been called neo-Nazi, resigned his membership yesterday for "personal reasons," the party's executive committee said.

Mr. Thadden said his decision to quit the party resulted from his warnings over several months that the National Democrats were slipping further into political obscurity.

Mr. Thadden said he could no longer work with a party which identified itself with a newspaper like the "Deutsche Nationalzeitung," whose publisher, Gerhard Frey, was selected by the party. Mr. Thadden indicated that the newspaper has swung too far to the right.

Mr. Thadden was chairman of the National Democratic party from 1967 to 1971, during which time it reached its peak in popularity, gaining 9.8 per cent of the votes in the Baden-Wuerttemberg state elections.

The party's executive committee said Mr. Thadden's decision "stems from purely personal motives which have nothing to do with the course of the party."

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Strike Drive By Feminists Fails in U.S.

Attendance at Jobs Normal Across Nation

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP).—Women were on the job as usual in most areas of the country today, apparently unaware of, uninterested in or economically unable to support a feminist drive for a nationwide strike.

Rallies, speeches and demonstrations drew more attention than calls for a job action to show the importance of working women, who make up more than one-third of the U.S. labor force.

The National Organization for Women dubbed the strike "Alice Doesn't," after the movie "Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore," which deals with the issue of female liberation.

Some women said the event was poorly planned and publicized. Others said they just didn't care. Still others said they couldn't afford to stay home or were prohibited by their contracts from striking.

Walkout Not Expected
Sandra Phillips, president of the Boston chapter of NOW, said the group really did not expect women to walk off the job "because we are acutely aware of the increased employment difficulties women as a group are facing at this time of economic depression."

Dee Rutledge of NOW's national strike coordinating center in San Jose, Calif., said it was too early to tell what the response to the strike call was. She added, however, that she felt the action was a success because of rallies, demonstrations and discussions of women's rights.

About 400 women in Minneapolis attended a two-hour "Women's Recognition Day" program sponsored by the Affirmative Action Office of the state's Department of Personnel. State employees were given time off to attend the session.

Spokesmen at Maine Medical Center, at a major bank and at the city of Portland, Maine, said there was no indication that female absenteeism was above normal.

A spot check of his business in the Chicago area also turned up no unusual number of absences.

Charles McCuen
Dies; Self-Taught
Chief of GM Labs

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Charles McCuen, 83, whose schooling had stopped with the fifth grade but who rose to become a vice-president of General Motors Corp. and general manager of its research laboratories, died yesterday at his home in Birmingham, Mich.

Before entering the automotive industry, Mr. McCuen had worked as a carpenter, machine designer and builder, locomotive maintenance man, paint-can labeler, pottery company employee and building designer.

In 1918, at age 23, he joined the Packard plant in Detroit. Packard built a special auto chassis to develop its 12-cylinder engine for World War I aircraft, and with this combination Mr. McCuen was able to succeed in racing cars. In 1922 he moved to the Rickenbacker Motor Co. and worked on the Rickenbacker car, which is now acknowledged to have been ahead of its time.

In 1926 Mr. McCuen joined General Motors, where in 1933 he was named Oldsmobile general manager and GM vice-president. He coordinated GM engineering policies in World War II.

Becoming vice-president in charge of GM Research Laboratories in 1947, he directed a wide range of developments, including a device used as a man-heart substitute in surgery.

Strikers in Milan
Protest Layoffs

MILAN, Oct. 29 (AP).—About 300,000 Milan metalworkers went on strike for six hours today and 60,000 of them demonstrated in central Milan to protest layoffs by Leyland-Innocenti to fire one-third of its workers.

The auto company said it intended to fire 1,700 workers by Monday and shut its factory if unions maintained their opposition to the cutbacks.

Meanwhile, union leaders and regional authorities met in Milan to discuss a plan providing for the re-employment of the laid-off workers.

Bank of Laos Bombed, 17 Hurt in Vientiane

VIENTIANE, Laos, Oct. 29 (AP).—Two plastic bombs exploded at the National Bank of Laos building yesterday, wounding 17 bank employees, two of them seriously, city authorities said.

The Communist-led Pathet Lao, which has taken effective control of the country in the last few months, cordoned off the building shortly after the explosions. Pathet Lao spokesmen would not comment on a possible motive for the bombings.

7 Miners Die in Turkey
Zonguldak, Turkey, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Seven miners died and seven were injured in a coal-mine explosion early today near this town in northern Turkey.

مكتبة من لاهل

FASHION Transition In Design: Full Look

By Hebe Dorsey
PARIS, Oct. 29 (UPI)—One of the strongest statements to come out of the ready-to-wear shows is sobering. After trying to push a slim, slender line, the designers backtracked to a full silhouette and the chemise.

Although the boutiques are full of shiny skirts, the "pencil" line came too fast and too soon. Women had hardly enough time to get used to the fuller silhouette when they were told it was all over. It was both intimate and abrupt.

Now the designers have wisely offered transition. While slim skirts definitely have a bright future, the Italian and French collections were full of gathered skirts, loose tunics, chemise dresses and also extremely full, long-sleeved dresses. And for evening, the designers went all the way with catkins and doliabes.

But they made the whole look both acceptable and sexy by using sheer fabrics and lots of chiffon in pastel florals.



Full looks by Dior, left, and Saint Laurent.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"The Leaf People," by David Beardsley. In a play from the beginning but one worth trying. The idea is interesting—the discovery of a Stone Age tribe in the Amazon Rain Forest. The mistake was in having the Leaf People speak Leaf language, "mouthing gibberish" throughout the evening, with simultaneous English translation—provided at a certain detached and prissy distance—by two translators held aloft in space-age capsules. The "visual extravaganza" of the production, Tom O'Horgan's staging and Randy Beckett's costumes and makeup, "outstrip the play's fundamentally simple confrontation of old and new." Barnes admires the "quiet authority of Raymond Barry as the Indian leader," and the rest of the cast, if "misguided, were all fine."

"Lapostol Kemoni" at the Little Theater could be the "sleeper" of the season, accord-

ing to Olive Barnes. It is "a play that is unexpectedly though not undeservedly successful. For it is a humdinger of a melodrama." The scene is a seedy Hoboken bar, where big singing star Fred Santora, fresh from a sort of triumph in New York, suddenly decides to revisit. He is faced with four old cronies who never left Hoboken or the Lamppost Bar and, in language as raw as the liquor they drink, they share "a few of those misanthropic visions found reflected in the empty bottom of the unemptied whiskey glass." The writer, off Off-Broadway veteran Louis Luruso II, "has kept his ear to the bar and the play," says Barnes, "has a feel for life to it, an almost documentary precision of place, period and people. . . . Parts of it—including the ending—are quite beautiful in their sense of occasion."

Films

"The Devil Is a Woman," an Anglo-Italian production directed by Damiano Damiani, finds little favor with Vincent Canby. Glenda Jackson runs a religious hostel-convent in Rome (she enunciates "so perfectly she always sounds

as if she were in a speech competition"). As Sister Geraldine, she is "big on the possibilities of redemption through prayer, group therapy, chastity and other forms of self-denial." Canby says that's why she neglects her duties at the convent to devote herself to saving a motley group who have sought refuge in her hostel. Into the group comes a young Italian journalist who "goes around preaching reason and the therapeutic value of not brooding too much"—he nearly wrecks Sister Geraldine's world. Canby finds neither Miss Jackson nor the other performers "especially convincing," saying that the film fails to explore anything in depth, that "it scratches ideas as if they were minor itches."

"Hester Street" is a "small movie about the struggles and transformation of the Jews who settled in the Lower East Side of New York and tried to reconcile the ordered values they brought along with the unmarked opportunities they found," according to Richard Eder. He finds nothing very original about the film "except its loveliness." The cast, he says, is "superlative" with Carol Kane in the starring role "extraordinary." Director Joan



Glenda Jackson
... "The Devil Is a Woman."

Micklin Silver has constructed the film in a series of sharp, brief incidents with "deliberately restrained" camerawork. The only point at which "Mrs. Silver's fine balance between realism and fable slips a bit into story-teller artifice" is in the street scenes, packed with "too many peddlers, too many mischievous children, too many barrows."

France's Academia and the American Indian

PARIS (UPI)—An old Cherokee, with a lifetime of experience in dealing with the pale face, had a word of advice for Stan Steiner on the eve of the latter's departure for Paris to conduct a course at the Sorbonne on the American Indian. "Forget about teaching the French," he said. "Just be prepared to listen." Telling this story the other day, Mr. Steiner added that the aborigine in question was not just any old Cherokee but an Old Paris Hand—a former student at the Sorbonne.

Cherokees, he went on, like others among America's Indian population of "about 2 million, if you accept the figure of the Indian tribal leaders, or about 800,000, if you accept the U.S. census figures," come in various models and various levels of sophistication. But hardly any fit the stereotypes formed by thousands of Hollywood movies, novels, magazine stories, comic strips and folklore manifestations.

They were all there, and Franklin copied them. "It seems to me," he went on, "that the Indians still have a much truer vision of what the United States should be than most white men."

Doesn't this border dangerously on the Noble Savage image, with its links to Rousseauism? "I don't think so," he replied. "I don't think the Indians are innately noble, any more than anyone else. Some are noble, some are bastards." Nonetheless, he seems convinced that there is a primordial strain of sanity—though this was not the word he used—in Indian life that may yet help to preserve the nation of usurpers that grew up around the aboriginal tribes. Nor does he mean simply that the Indians feel. "We were here before they arrived and we'll be here to pick up the pieces, if any."

Publishers Blurb

What does he mean? Part of the answer, perhaps, may be found in a description by the publisher, of his upcoming book: "...The Vanishing White Man" picks up where Stan Steiner's "The New Indians" left off. It is an eloquent tribute to the American West at its best, and a scathing indictment of the West (and the nation) at its worst. It is a paean to America undefiled that will stir conservationists and anger exploiters. . . .

At a deeper level, Mr. Steiner is concerned with explicating myths, and this is the bedrock of his course—actually two courses, one graduate, the other undergraduate—at the University of Paris, which begins Nov. 18 at the Vincennes campus. Aware that most Europeans have an incurably romantic attitude toward the American West in general and toward "Red Indians" especially, he does not explain this in any of the conventional ways. He sees, for example, no particular significance in the fact that there are no "aborigines" in Europe, and have been none for several thousand years. He is aware of the grip that the books of Karl May and his hero, Old Shatterhand, have had on several generations of Germans and, in translation, millions of other Europeans. But he contends that the American myths, the American paleface's myths, are no less pervasive and perhaps no closer to actuality.

Myths, in fact, of one kind or another, are the departure points for nine of the 10 chapters in "The Vanishing White Man." When he is not writing books about Indians, Stan Steiner de-

pressurizes by farming a small plot of land he owns "on the side of a mountain in New Mexico." Last in Paris "about 25 years ago," apparently he has not quite made up his mind whether the natives are hostile.

"As a man from the mountains of New Mexico, I am pretty damn lonely in this city," he said. "And if any of your readers—that is, Americans—might show up for the course, it would be a friendly thing."

MUSIC

American's 'Nervy' Opener In Marseilles: 'Don Carlo'

By David Stevens

MARSEILLES (UPI)—The problems of staging Verdi's "Don Carlo" are so many and so varied as to forbid a definitive solution in any production, yet the challenge can be met on several levels, as demonstrated by the season-opening production of this rich and complex work by the Marseilles Opera.

This staging was a nervy opening gambit by the company's new artistic director, Jacques Karpo, a 36-year-old French-born American, who came here two years ago in the relatively anonymous, all-purpose job known in French opera houses as *directeur de la scene*. With him he brought a musical education and several years' experience in the backstage sciences acquired along the way from summer stock to the San Francisco Opera.

The expertise showed, despite vicissitudes that included—besides a limited budget and endemic season-opening chaos—a late switch in tenors, a cast suffering from numerous afflictions harrowing to singers and a hostile gallery clique for opening night. But the second performance, Sunday, was a complete public success, well-deserved by a musical performance that was never less than respectable, complementing Karpo's detailed, intelligent and visually striking stage realization.

Opting for the five-act version, Karpo and his designers—Kristin Osmundsen for the sets and Martin Schlumpf for the costumes—set the opening Fontainebleau scene apart from the rest of the opera by making it a mist-shrouded winter landscape. The black of the Spanish costumes intruded with harsh forbidding in the dreamlike courtliness of this tableau.

For the remaining—Spanish—acts, the basic set of an irregular flight of stairs, augmented now and then by dark wood walls, flags, and a flexible three-panel unit of Romanesque arches, and lit with dramatic effectiveness, served very well. The costumes were both rich and tasteful.

Dramatically, Karpo took some imaginative liberties in filling some of the holes that Verdi's numerous cuts and revisions left in the intrigue. Princess Eboli could be seen swooning on King Philip and Rodrigo in their interview, a couple of robed Inquisition finks watched the exchange of incriminating papers between Carlo and Rodrigo, and Eboli was effectively exposed as the troublemaker at the end of the prison scene. Everything seemed to have been thought out in this telling semi-realistic, semi-stylized production.

Well, almost everything. Verdi's denouement seems to pose insoluble problems, but Karpo's proposed solution was at least original, if not totally convincing—Carlo shot down by Inquisition gunmen and Charles V's spooky last lines delivered by an invisible source somewhere near the late monarch's illuminated tomb.

Although singing with a progressively heavy indisposition, the young Swedish soprano Helene Döbe was a sensitive Elisabetha and shaped her singing with a real feeling for dramatic Veridian phrasing, while Michèle Villma's somewhat monochromatic, but powerful Eboli, was a vivid contrast.

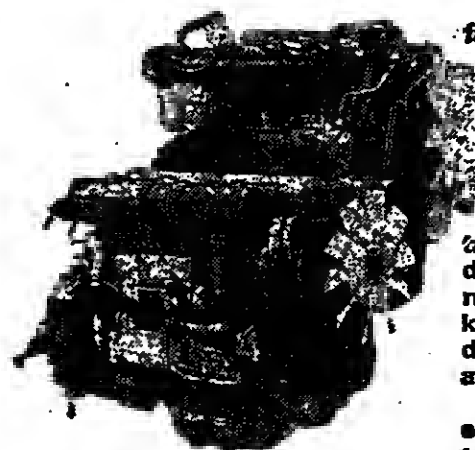
Peter Mevren was the excellent, very human Philip, psychologically dominated in their big scene by Gérard Serkoyan's vigorous and ruthless Inquisitor. Rudolph Constantin made a sympathetic, lyrical Rodrigo, while Renato Francesconi sang strongly and acted crudely in the title part.

Michelangelo Veltri conducted with real feeling for the score's contrasting riches, and generally got more than competent playing from the Marseilles orchestra.

Fire in Moscow Hotel

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (AP)—Fire damaged part of the roof of the Metropol Hotel in central Moscow today. Officials said there were no casualties.

It's engines like these that can take a truck to the ends of the earth



Fiat direct-injection diesels are famous throughout the world for their toughness and reliability. Breakdowns are rare and repairs are easy.

Such is their toughness that they are the natural choice for the most demanding international haulage activities undertaken these days. Like the Amsterdam-Karachi, Karachi-Amsterdam run for example, a total of 21,000 km (over 20 days just for reaching destination), trip after trip, month after month, year in and year out. They are so tough that they power the entire range of Fiat agricultural tractors.

And a farm tractor really has to work for its living. This robustness is the result of long experience: Fiat was one of the first manufacturers in Europe to mass produce diesel engines. We have never stopped improving them, but we have preserved the

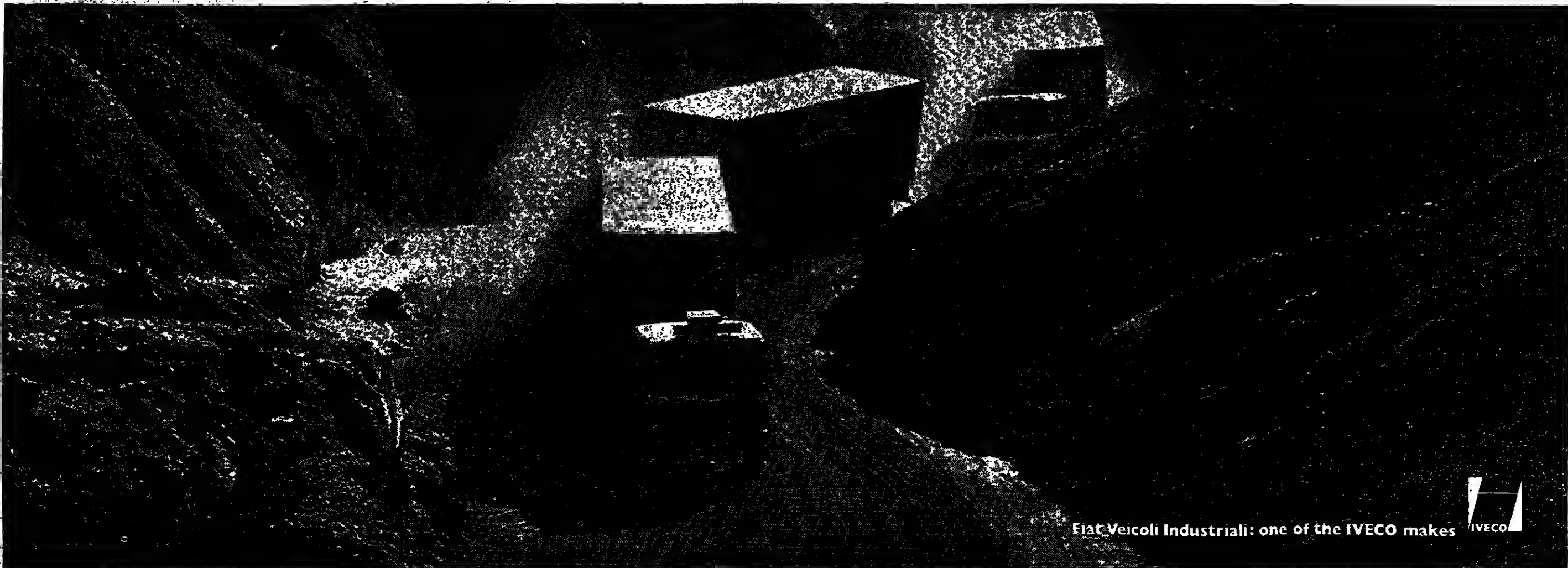
design formula that has always been their distinguishing feature. The harder they have to work, the more power output expected of them, the bigger the cylinder capacity we give them, and the lower the revs we expect them to run at.

Because we build Fiat engines like these, companies engaged in the most prestigious public works in every continent buy whole fleets of Fiat trucks.

With engines like these you can choose the Fiat truck that suits you with complete confidence, whether it is a light, medium, or heavy vehicle.

A complete comprehensive range (3.5 to 30 tonnes) to choose from, without gaps. And then you can go to the ends of the earth.

FIAT
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Fiat Veicoli Industriali: one of the IVECO makes

IVECO

President Ford on Spending

"I think the American public is very disturbed by the growth in federal spending—very disturbed," said President Ford the other day. He's probably right. Spending in general, with its implications of higher taxes and inflation, is rarely popular. It's spending in each particular case—the specific programs and the specific benefits—that command the big majorities. Before much longer the President is going to have to tell the country precisely where he wants to cut, and at what point his tactical position is suddenly going to become a good deal less comfortable.

The President's success, in this campaign to hold down the budget, probably depends on his ability to find a fair and persuasive role for distributing the burden. He does not have one now, but it is hardly unprecedented for a President to back from a snap commitment into a policy. It might even be a successful policy. Certainly, the congressional Democrats understand that the deficit may well turn out to be as dangerous to them in next year's election as the unemployment rate to the Republicans.

The U.S. mood has changed with astonishing speed over the past two years. Both parties sense that there is much more to it than merely a temporary case of the recession blues. In the long economic boom that ran through the late 1960s into the beginning of this decade, a sense of euphoria overtook the social programs and the country expanded them very fast in a rush toward its longstanding ideals. Now there seems to be a widespread feeling throughout the country that this headlong expansion violated invisible economic limits that are now in the process of enforcing themselves.

The President says that without any change in the present laws, the budget taking effect a year from now will run to \$423 billion. In comparison, the current level is probably a little over \$370 billion. The President declares his determination to hold spending next year to \$395 billion which, he observes, is an increase of \$25 billion. But if you assume, as most economists do, that the annual inflation rate over the next year will be around 7 per cent, you will see that the whole \$25-billion increase is inflation. In real terms, stripped of inflation, \$395 billion next year is exactly the same as \$370 billion this year. To stay within Mr. Ford's target, any real growth in any program will have to be balanced by cuts, dollar for dollar, somewhere else. It would be a very rare phenomenon in this country's experience. It would be a standstill budget.

There's a beguiling simplicity to the idea of cutting taxes and benefits equally. "From my visits with the American people," Mr. Ford said, "I find many of them believe that what the government puts in your front pocket, it slips out of your back pocket through taxes and inflation. They are figuring out that they are not getting their money's worth from their taxes." The trouble

with that metaphor is that the front pocket and the back pocket belong to different people. The person who pays the social security taxes is not the person living on social security checks. The most spectacular growth in the federal budget recently has been in precisely this kind of expenditure—medical care and income security, which means in unemployment compensation, welfare payments and above all pensions.

Here we come to the hard questions. A standstill budget would increase the total amount of money for pensions only enough to cover inflation. But there will be more Americans eligible for pensions next year because the population over retirement age is growing. Does that mean reducing each person's pension in order to cut more slices out of the same pie? Another example is medical care, where costs are rising much faster than the general rate of inflation. To hold the pie the same size, should Congress cut back the benefits available to each of the people who are now eligible?

The Ford administration tried to do both of those things last winter, but failed. The attempt was a crude and ill-considered one, with no visible evidence of thought to equity or the nature of public responsibilities. It needs to be emphasized that equity and a sense of public responsibility do not necessarily forbid making any cuts in any benefits. But if the President wants Congress to cooperate in making reductions, he is going to have to demonstrate to the country why it is fairer and better to shave one person's government check rather than another's. Indiscriminate budget ceilings and cuts are not good enough. The administration has an obligation to take account of their precise impact: which people get bitten, and how hard?

Government spending does not mean quite what it did a couple of decades ago. Then the budget mostly represented the federal purchase of goods and services for public purposes like defense or flood control. Today, a very large proportion of the budget, nearly half of it, is a vast insurance pool protecting most Americans against loss of income and some against the costs of illness. Perhaps it is possible to argue that the insurance pool, and the benefits that it pays, are too large in relation to the rest of the economy. But if Mr. Ford is going to pursue this argument, he is going to have to come up with a coherent and reasonable formula for deciding how large the benefits ought properly to be, and how they ought to be allocated. Instead, he is only arguing, so far, that the total is too high.

The administration complains that people keep calling the President's tax and budget cutting proposal merely a campaign tactic. But if it wants to be taken seriously, the administration is going to have to lay aside the slogans and begin talking in serious and exact terms about who is entitled to what.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

French Nuclear Spread

By deciding to sell South Korea equipment and technology to produce weapons-grade plutonium, the explosive material for atomic bombs, France has taken mankind a long step toward worldwide spread of nuclear weapons—and ultimate disaster.

For 30 years, the United States and other advanced nuclear countries have refused to sell such equipment. Then West Germany broke ranks in June by agreeing to sell Brazil a similar pilot reprocessing plant.

Apart from the threat to nonproliferation policy—and violation of the spirit of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which both West Germany and France have pledged to honor—the South Korean deal poses special danger.

Divided Korea is the tinderbox of Asia, with armies of the Communist North and the American-backed South facing each other across the 38th Parallel. North Korean ambitions to reunify the country by force, as was attempted in the 1950-53 war, have been reawakened by U.S. withdrawal from Indochina. The South Korean nuclear move could provide a pretext for a northern attack—or lead to the even more dangerous nuclear arming of North Korea, stimulating dormant pressure for nuclear weapons in Japan.

The prolonged efforts of U.S. officials to discourage France and West Germany from their nuclear deals undoubtedly would have had a far better chance of success if Secretary Kissinger and President Ford had not over-optimistically refused to engage their own personal prestige, and the full influence of the United States, for fear of a profitless crisis with major allies.

After an overly cautious approach to the issue, Secretary of State Kissinger belatedly underscored the awesome risks involved, when he told the UN General Assembly last

month: "The greatest single danger of unrestrained nuclear proliferation resides in the spread under national control of reprocessing facilities for the atomic materials in nuclear power plants."

One urgent need is to step up U.S. efforts to establish multinational regional nuclear fuel centers. Spent but still radioactive fuel rods could thus be securely stored for possible future use, if reprocessing ever becomes safe and commercially feasible.

More important would be a genuine effort to provide the world with an assured supply of enriched uranium, a far cheaper fuel than plutonium would be, even if the breeder reactor proved safe and commercially feasible by the 1990s. Neither the United States nor the world can afford further delays in expanding uranium enrichment capacity.

Finally, it is essential that the United States hold firm in its 30-year policy of refusing to spread nuclear weapons capability around the world, whatever the French and West Germans do now. The pressures undoubtedly will be intense. A \$7-billion reactor order from Iran is hung up right now on Washington's insistence that the site and form of plutonium reprocessing, if ever economic, be subject to joint agreement. To hold firm on this position and the U.S. refusal to sell power reactors to Egypt—unless there is a guarantee that the spent fuel rods will be processed abroad—will be difficult unless a more vigorous effort is made to reverse French and West German policy or, at the very least, to obtain assurances that no further such sales will be made.

The alternative is a world of a dozen or more states brandishing their nuclear arsenals within the next decade; in such a circumstance, the threat of nuclear holocaust would be immeasurable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

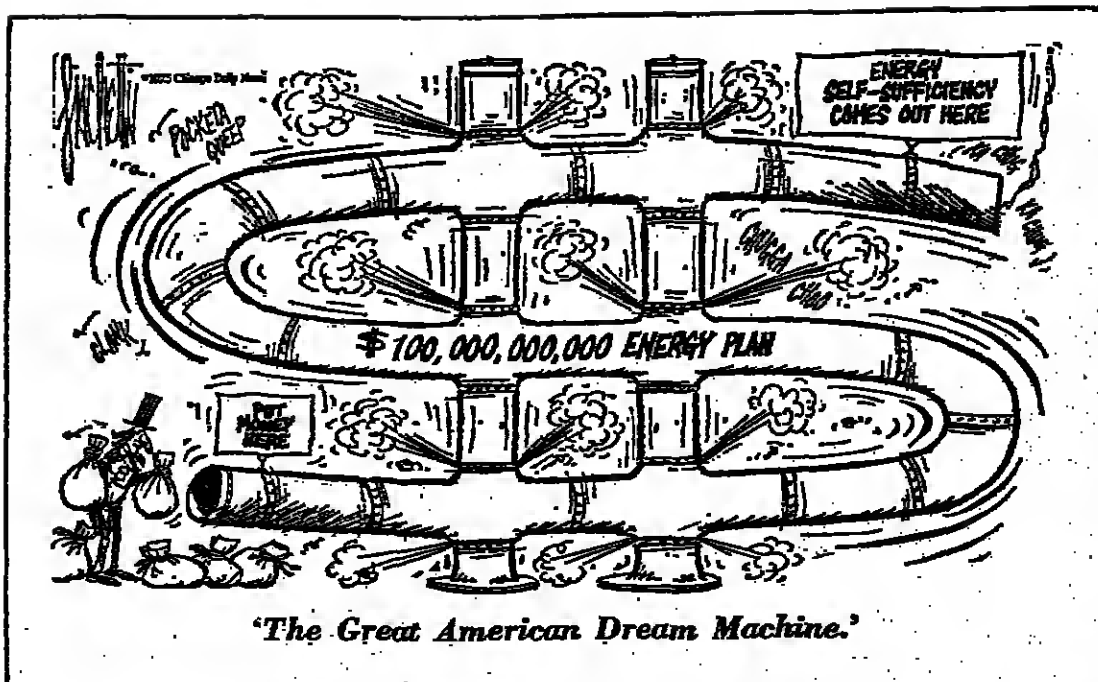
October 30, 1900

NEW YORK—The last week of the Presidential campaign opens with the leaders in both parties proclaiming victories for their standard-bearers. The Republicans see Mr. McKinley winning by a wide margin, as do the Democrats see Mr. Bryan winning, and also by a very large margin. Obviously someone is wrong and it will be the people of the United States who will decide just who will be the first elected U.S. president of the 20th century.

Fifty Years Ago

October 30, 1925

LONDON—There will be no more oil in the United States in 25 years, and the world supply will not suffice for more than 80 to 100 years, Sir Richard Redmayne, former Chief Inspector of Mines, testified in testimony before the Coal Commission today. "The use of coal might be an answer for the needs of the world, but even that supply is limited and the need for oil goes on while the supply diminishes."



After Brezhnev Goes

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The question of Leonid Brezhnev's health and his possible retirement at the 26th party congress in February is coming to have a major impact on superpower politics, just as President Nixon's Watergate-induced weakness did when it led to expectations of his own retirement.

The result of Brezhnev's weakness was that his last summit meeting with Brezhnev, which was originally intended to mark a major advance in the limitation of strategic arms, made no significant progress. The result of Brezhnev's present weakness is that this year's summit, which was originally scheduled for spring, then for summer, then for autumn, and which is now expected at the turn of the year, may not be held at all. If it is held, it may evade the real issues which have produced an impasse at the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks and thus lead to the resumption of a virtually uncontrolled arms race.

Crossroads

The SALT talks have now reached another fateful crossroads in the seemingly irresistible march of technology which threatens to overwhelm the puny efforts of politicians to control it. At the last crossroads, they had the choice of stopping the development of MIRV, the multiple warhead, or continuing with the tests until the new weapon was proved. They chose to go ahead with the tests—but this meant in fact that both sides would then be driven by the technological imperative to rearm their missiles with multiple warheads.

Once MIRVs had been tested, neither side could pay with assurance whether the other had installed them in its missiles. Therefore, both sides felt they had to install them. The result was that the number of nuclear warheads in missiles increased greatly, and that the SALT agreement merely put a ceiling—and a very high one—on further increases, while at the same time leaving the door open to destabilizing technological developments in other directions.

Now a new technological advance in the form of Cruise missiles, has become entangled with the politics of the succession to Brezhnev. As distinct from ballistic missiles, the numbers of which are limited by the SALT agreement, the number of Cruise missiles is not subject to any limitation—or so the United States maintains, in the face of Soviet objections. As distinct from ballistic missiles, the Cruise missiles which are to be launched from ships, submarines, and aircraft will be more accurate and cheaper, and could thus become the main strategic weapon of the future. The Cruise missile now being developed for the U.S. Navy will fit into a standard torpedo tube. All submarines would thus become potential launcher platforms.

This means that once the new missile has been tested and produced, the other side will have no way of verifying how many such launchers exist, and will therefore feel compelled to revise its own

strategic posture accordingly—just as happened when the MIRV tests advanced beyond the point of no return.

The advance of the Cruise missile can be arrested only by political decisions in both the White House and the Kremlin, but any agreement would have to be a compromise requiring concessions on both sides.

The Soviet Union would have to accept numerical limits on its new bomber, the Backfire, while the United States would have to accept restraints on the testing and deployment of Cruise missiles. But the Soviet military argues that the Backfire is not a strategic bomber, and is therefore not subject to SALT limits, just as the Pentagon insists that the Cruise missile ought not to be subject to restraint.

President Ford, increasingly under pressure from the right as the election approaches, finds it difficult to make concessions which would lay him open to charges of neglecting the nation's defenses. Brezhnev's health is obviously failing, but there are clear indications that he is anxious to hang on to power until the party congress—and, if possible, beyond it. This is no time, therefore, to take on the Soviet military-political complex, for any concessions be may extract from it now may cost him his job later.

Weak Position

Intelligence analysts in Washington now give Brezhnev no more than a 60-40 chance of continuing in power after the party congress, basing their estimates mainly on evidence of his declining health rather than of any significant weakening in his political position. My own study of the evidence leads me to the con-

clusion that Brezhnev's political position is much weaker than is generally thought, and that the possibility of his removal is therefore much greater.

But even if the chances are only 50-50, and even if the reasons are mainly those of health, the consequences of Brezhnev's departure from the scene would be so dangerous as to require serious and urgent consideration before it is too late. The dismissal of Khrushchev led to a freeze in Soviet foreign policy initiatives while the new leadership took several years to find its feet, and this is even more likely to be the case when Brezhnev goes. His successor will be in no position to make foreign policy concessions while he consolidates his domestic power base—and no progress on SALT is possible without concessions from both sides.

Cautious

Because any new leadership in Moscow would have to be more cautious, it would prefer to wait for the result of the 1976 presidential election. The delays in resuming meaningful SALT talks, prompted by a number of political factors which are already becoming evident, could last well beyond that. The whole SALT process could suffer irretrievable damage, while the development and deployment of Cruise missiles, on both sides, would bring the arms race back with a vengeance.

So long as Brezhnev is there, the chance of reaching a satisfactory SALT agreement are better than after his departure. If the chance is not taken now, it may soon be too late, because the closer the date of the party congress approaches, the less freedom of maneuver he has.

Britain: Avoiding the Dustbin of History

By A.H. Raskin

LONDON—When President Ford was explaining to the leaders of the U.S. Conference of Mayors some weeks ago why he found the whole idea of federal financial aid for New York City so revolting, the horrible example he kept citing of a government that loses touch with economic reality and spends itself sick was Great Britain, with its Labor government and its welfare state.

Undoubtedly, there is plenty to worry about in Britain's current economic malaise, with unemployment at the highest level since World War II and still rising, the public sector deficit up by almost half over last year, many of the country's major enterprises near collapse and inflation an untamed cheer-up of family incomes. Yet a visitor to London still finds it possible to come away with considerable foundation for hope that, far from being ready for history's dustbin, Britain may be in process of charting some useful new directions for promoting industrial efficiency in an atmosphere of freedom.

The same union leaders who only a few months ago were pushing Britain toward economic suicide in the serene conviction that their members could always use their strike power to force up wages faster than living costs are now the most energetic crusaders for moderation on the pay front. Line with Prime Minister Harold Wilson's anti-inflation program. Equally important, some key unions—though by no means all—are beginning to put their prestige on the line to stimulate productivity and smash the plant-level holdbacks that have contributed to pricing British goods out of world markets.

Laddie tendencies are too well and too widely established to justify optimism about their swift eradication, but there is growing recognition by both the Labor government and the union allies that companies with long records of sinking ever deeper into the red—often because of chronic strikes, overmanning and archaic work rules—will have to be allowed to go under. This represents a near-resolution as against the old tendency to infuse huge public subsidies into such enterprises in a vain effort to make them competitive and thus keep their workers employed.

The new emphasis is on encouraging private investment in profitable industries as a means of generating jobs, a tactic unions on both sides of the Atlantic have often scorned as reflective of "trickle-down economics," more beneficial to the boss than to the workers. Because of just such slavish reserves, there is lively debate inside the Labor government on just how incentives for investment will be offered.

means profitable—that the unions have shown in recognizing the self-defeating character of the pay chase for more money in the pay packet."

Some approaches to that pivotal task may emerge at a meeting the Prime Minister plans to hold on Nov. 5 at Chequers with his National Economic Development Council, made up of top representatives of industry, the unions and government. That session will try to chart strategies for industrial expansion and establish subcommittees to move forward with specific development plans in companies that can be winners, not losers.

It would be disingenuous, however, not to recognize that the objections to streamlining industry and making it more profitable extend beyond the ideologues in the left wing of either the Labor party or the Trades Union Congress. All the union leaders—and even more the shop stewards in most immediate contact with the workers—have a hard time arguing for maximum productivity and for scrapping age-old make-work practices in this period when joblessness is over the million mark for the first time in nearly four decades.

Hold Their Fire

"The first question our people ask," says one top union leader, "is: 'Get more efficient for what—so we can work ourselves out of a job?' Formidable as is such rank-and-file resistance, the unions are doing more than act as missionaries for increased productivity. They are also holding their fire on demands for vastly expanded government spending to combat unemployment. Their fear, a mark of what one industrialist calls "their

Forced Investments

The left wing of the Labor party, which last week strengthened its grip on the party machinery at the expense of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, is pushing for a program of forced investments by major exporting companies under planning agreements with the government. Wilson's chief economic adviser, Harold Lever, ridicules any such attempt to foster private enterprise through public coercion as a "contradiction in terms."

The only way to induce expanded investment in Britain's capital-starved industries, in Lever's estimation, is to enlist full union-management cooperation in removing roadblocks to efficiency. "Our real problem," he says, "is how to get the same intelligence applied to making our industries competitive—which

U.S. and Mideast

Fly Now, Pay Later

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Sadat of Egypt made a good personal impression in Washington, but some things were said during his visit that forebode great trouble ahead in Washington's relations with both Egypt and Israel.

For example, in a meeting with editors at Blair House, Sadat emphasized that he had come here not primarily to get military arms, but to move toward a general peace agreement in the Middle East, and he insisted that the United States held "99 per cent of the cards" in any such "final" settlement between Israel and the Arab states.

When he was pressed for the meaning of this, it turned out that he meant Washington alone had the power to compel Israel to withdraw to the borders. It held before the 1967 war, arrange for Israeli-Syrian negotiations on the future of the Golan Heights and resolve the problem of the Palestinians in direct talks with Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Sadat's Solution

And how was this to be done? He implied that it could be done only if the United States began withholding economic and military aid from Israel. The continuation of the struggle depended on the flow, not only of arms but of bread and butter, to Israel from the United States.

President Ford did not reply to this directly, at least not in public, but he stressed "the determination of the United States not to tolerate stagnation and stagnation in the peace-making process."

"There can be no peace," Ford insisted, "until the legitimate interests of all of the people of the Middle East are taken fairly into account in a final peace settlement." Presumably this means not only the interests of Egypt and Israel, but also of the Palestinians.

It is hard to understand what this means, since Syria is not interested in talking to Israel about the Golan Heights, Israel refused to negotiate with Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Israel rejects the shouts outside Blair House that Jerusalem should be "liberated" and turned over to "all people who believe in God."

Tangled Situation

When you ask top officials here what is meant by "the determination of the United States not to tolerate stagnation or stalemate" in this tangled situation, they reply that the United States is not going to go on paying over \$2 billion a year to Israel to perpetuate a stalemate. In other

words, the pressure will be on Israel, not necessarily to meet all of Sadat's terms, but to make more concessions for a general settlement.

Sadat made a "good personal impression" here primarily because he talked calmly about wanting peace and insisted that he was relying on Washington rather than on Moscow for help. He wasn't suggesting any threat of withdrawal for a final peace, but it was clear that peace in the Mideast depended on less aid from Israel and more from Egypt.

There is trouble ahead in all this because both Egypt and Israel seem to be making unrealistic assumptions about what the Ford administration and the Congress will do in the present state of world politics and the U.S. economy.

Israel is assuming that the United States will go on paying over \$2 billion a year to maintain the present interim agreement, which Ford and Kissinger regard as temporary and dangerous. And Sadat is assuming that just because the United States has the cards to play against Israel, that it will play them and that Israel will comply if Washington insists.

The Ford administration wants to keep the new relationship with Egypt and will continue leading on Israel for more concessions. But it is not likely to force a showdown with Israel in an election year, so it will probably support a large \$2-billion installment on military aid to Israel and request substantial economic aid for Egypt.

Critical Debate

Whether the Congress will go along with this when it is engaged in a critical debate about halting New York out of bankruptcy is another matter, say Mayor Beame of New York City didn't help either the city or Israel by refusing to receive Sadat in New York.

Feelings are rising on Capitol Hill against these foreign outbursts that are minimized but not resolved by buying off the embassies out of a depleted U.S. Treasury. They are rising against the argument that the answers to the nation's and the world's problems are higher and higher military budgets at home and more military and economic aid abroad.

Thus, while Sadat was pleasant to everybody and everybody but Abe Beame was courteous to him, nothing happened here to change the fundamental differences and dangers in the Middle East. The only real change is that the cost of maintaining a shaky compromise has gone up, probably about \$1 billion.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1975

Page 7

To Protect Profitability

Chrysler Loss in U.K. Spurs Talk of Shutdown

DETROIT, Oct. 29 (AP)—Chrysler Corp. is preparing to shut down its operations in Britain, a report says, after a loss of \$76 million in the third quarter. In the first nine months of the year, Chrysler has registered a loss of \$231.8 million, and since the summer of 1974 it has lost \$313 million. Commenting on the latest results, Chairman John Riccardo said that the company was "not prepared to take a long-range perspective, we must be prepared to take a short-range perspective."

Lawyer Says Auto-Import Study Illegal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The U.S. Treasury acted unlawfully in ordering a sweeping investigation of automobile imports, a lawyer says.

Japanese Trade Surplus Causing 'Concern,' EEC Says

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29 (AP)—The growing surplus Japan is recording in its trade with the European Economic Community is causing concern, especially since Japan's surplus in trade with the rest of the world has lately shown a material decrease, the EEC Commission said today.

U.S. 'Leading Indicators' Drop 0.9%

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The government's index designed to anticipate future economic trends sustained its first drop in seven months during September, contradicting other signals showing continued economic growth at least into next year, the Commerce Department said today.

U.K. Unions Detail Proposals To Curb the Rise in Imports

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Trades Union Congress today detailed its import controls plan aimed at assisting British industry.

Citibank to Cut Its Prime Rate

HOUSTON, Oct. 29 (Reuters)—William Spencer, president of First National City Bank, said today the bank will cut its prime rate a quarter point to 7 1/2 per cent on Friday, barring any unforeseen circumstances.

DM-Eurobond Ban Is Lifted

FRANKFURT, Oct. 29 (AP)—The ban on the sale of Deutsche mark-denominated Eurobond issues will be lifted from this beginning of November.

Japan's Exports Of Cars Up 5.7%

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Japan's exports of cars rose 5.7 per cent in September, up from 4.7 per cent in August, and up 7.7 per cent from a year earlier, the Automobile Manufacturers Association of Japan said today.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Booths & Sons		Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars	
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue	1,184.1	1,485.3	
Profits	36.0	107.0	
Per Share	0.93	2.47	
Nine Months			
Revenue	3,829.6	3,963.4	
Profits	166.0	220.0	
Per Share	3.81	5.06	
Consolidated			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue	178.5	196.3	
Profits	2.18	4.10	
Per Share	0.38	0.52	
Nine Months			
Revenue	567.6	585.9	
Profits	5.98	16.51	
Per Share	0.58	2.55	
Duke Power			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue	268.9	250.4	
Profits	43.05	30.56	
Per Share	0.65	0.54	
Nine Months			
Revenue	700.7	593.4	
Profits	37.5	79.5	
Per Share	1.23	1.40	
Food Fair Stores			
Third Quarter	1975	1974	
Revenue	2,492.5	2,369.8	
Profits	106.24	9.98	
Per Share	1.18	0.13	

Japan Fears It Is Heading Into a Serious Food Crisis

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (NYT)—Japan's Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Shintaro Abe, cautioned yesterday that his nation was heading into a food crisis as severe as the oil crisis.

Mr. Abe, addressing a luncheon audience of Japanese and foreign businessmen, said the international food supply is "quite volatile" and that there was "no room for optimism in the future for Japan, the world's largest food importer."

He said the food crisis would not come next year or the year after but that "in a long-range perspective, we must be prepared to take a not necessarily optimistic view."

Japanese awareness of the food issue began in 1972, when the Soviet Union purchased large quantities of grain from the United States, a major supplier to Japan, thus sending prices up. It was intensified in 1973, when the United States temporarily restricted the export of soybeans, a staple in the diet here.

The Ministry of Agriculture shortly after sent four fact-finding missions abroad and in 1974 ran the collected data through a computer. It predicted worldwide shortages of milk and meat by 1980, and of rice, soybeans, wheat, and maize by 1985.

After that, the ministry ran a computer study to see what would happen if all food and animal feed imports to Japan were halted, and every available piece of land here was farmed—including golf courses for growing sweet potatoes.

The result was a projected 70-per-cent to 80-per-cent drop in current levels of nutrition. That may explain why in recent polls the Japanese have put the food problem close to the top of their worry list.

Japan today provides only about 40 per cent of its own food, the rest being imported. That is down from 63 per cent in 1960, according to statistics from the Agricultural Ministry. Japan must import 95 per cent of its wheat, 92 per cent of its barley and almost all its corn.

Japan began discussions on a trade agreement in 1970 without successfully concluding the negotiations because of disagreement over EEC safeguard clauses. In 1972, both sides agreed, however, on a pact that limits Japanese cotton textile exports to the EEC.

The commission noted that in 1974 the EEC's deficit in trade with Japan widened to \$1.9 billion from \$1.345 billion in 1973 and from \$1.283 billion in 1972.

In 1974, Japan's exports to the EEC totaled \$5.219 billion, up 25 per cent from \$4.16 billion in 1973, while EEC exports to Japan rose only 17 per cent to \$3.3 billion from \$2.836.

In the community's view, the most suitable approach to import problems is through conventional and self-acting instruments of commercial policy.

In present conditions, the commission added, "orderly marketing" might be a flexible alternative to EEC safeguard clauses. There should, however, be consultation between Japan and the community on proposed measures of self-restriction, the commission added.

Romano Vulpatis, deputy head of the delegation, said his office will deal with multilateral trade negotiations, bilateral trade and economic relations between the EEC and Japan.

Japan, the commission said, ships 12 per cent of its exports to the EEC, and accounts for 4 per cent of total EEC imports.

There is a considerable potential for expanding trade in both directions provided there is a reasonable general balance and that disruption in individual markets is avoided, the commission said.

It recalled that the EEC and Japan, since the signing of the Bonn Convention, have been working to strengthen their economic and trade relations.

The central bank council of the Bundesbank gave the first signal for a reopening of the market last Thursday by deciding to adopt a more flexible intervention policy in the bond market, thus allowing prices of the supported public-sector bonds to adjust to the general market level.

A meeting of the full central bank council is scheduled for Nov. 17, when the decision whether to reopen the bond market for domestic public sector issues will be made.

A Frankfurt banking source said Bonn authorities expect to meet in December or early January the first domestic public sector bond issue after the ban on these issues was imposed in late July.

Shares of Slater Walker Securities fell sharply today. Waves of selling sent the shares of the investment and banking group crashing on the London Stock Exchange to an all-time low of 20 pence at one stage from 33 pence overnight, but then a rally pushed the price up to 24 pence.

Investors rushed to unload their shares because of uncertainties following the resignation last Friday of the group's founder and chairman, Jim Slater, and worries over what could still emerge.

U.S. 'Leading Indicators' Drop 0.9%

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The government's index designed to anticipate future economic trends sustained its first drop in seven months during September, contradicting other signals showing continued economic growth at least into next year, the Commerce Department said today.

The department said its index of leading economic indicators, a composite of a dozen statistics, dropped 0.9 per cent in September, in contrast to a 0.8-per-cent advance in August.

The decline, however, was not a sure signal of a halt in economic recovery. Only 11 of the 12 items in the index were available for the September report, and the index is subject to later revision.

The August increase, for example, was initially reported last month as no change.

Most analysts consider a three-month trend in the indicator necessary to establish the forecasting of a turnaround in the economy.

Victor Zarnowitz, a University of Chicago business professor who helped redesign the index in May to filter out the effects of inflation, said a clear picture will not be visible until the September figures are refined by later data.

But he said even if the month shows a decline after revision, it would "translate at most into a slowdown" consistent with what most economists expect at this point.

"It should not be exaggerated, but it does have its meaning," he said.

The last point, although not emphasized by Mr. Ford in his speech, represented the most significant retreat by the President from his original insistence that the federal government would not help New York.

Vice-President Rockefeller and various representatives of the New York financial community have been saying for some time that some provision for additional borrowing is needed if New York's solvency is to be restored.

Mr. Ford drew a sharp distinction between federal assistance to see that New York services were maintained after a default and federal guarantees designed to prevent a default from occurring.

"New York City's officials have proved in the past that they will not face up to the city's massive network of pressure groups as long as any alternative is available," he said. "If they can scare the whole country into providing that alternative now, why should not they be confident they can scare us again into providing it three years from now?"

"Such a step would set a terrible precedent for the rest of the nation," the President said. "It would promise immediate rewards and eventual rescue to every other city that follows the tragic example of the largest city."

The President spent much of his speech discussing what he called New York's "bad financial management," which he said is "unique among municipalities."

The President conceded that default by New York City could cause "temporary fluctuations in the financial markets." But he said the markets already had made "a substantial adjustment" in anticipation of a possible default.

Mr. Ford made clear that the "orderly reorganization" he is calling for after default would require a combination of either reduced services or increased revenues by the city so that its budget is balanced.

Decline Is First In Seven Months

Mr. Zarnowitz said of the latest decline.

The Commerce Department said its index of leading indicators was pushed downward in September primarily by a slower accumulation of liquid assets by business.

Liquid assets are cash and items which can be easily converted into cash. They indicate the ability of corporations to meet short-term obligations.

Other factors pushing the index downward were a higher layoff rate in manufacturing, a smaller volume of contracts and orders for factories and equipment, lower stock prices, a lower volume of new orders of consumer products received by manufacturers and their suppliers, and a lower money supply after adjustment for the effects of inflation.

The indicator unavailable for the September report was the change in the volume of business inventories on hand or on order.

The prime interest rate of commercial banks was reduced to 7 5/8 per cent in the past few days and the latest reports suggest further reductions could come soon.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 12.83 points to 839.85. Volume totaled 16.11 million shares compared with 17.06 million yesterday.

Chrysler fell 7/8 to 10 3/8 after reporting a \$79 million loss for the third quarter.

U.S. Steel dropped 1 7/8 to 64. It has reported lower earnings. Inspiration Consolidated Copper, also hampered by reduced profits, lost 1 1/2 to 23.

Pittsburgh slipped 3 3/4 to 79 1/4, but the company said it knew of no reason for the stock's decline.

Du Pont lost 1 3/4 to 130 3/4. Kodak fell 1 1/2 to 101. Procter & Gamble was off 1 to 88 1/2. Dow Chemical dropped 1 5/8 to 90 3/8 and Citicorp lost 1 1/8 to 27 3/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading, with the Amex index off 58 to 82.92.

Federal funds closed little changed at 5.625 to 5.75 per cent. Treasury bill yields moved lower dropping by six to 16 basis points.

Dealers said bills extended early small gains after the Federal Reserve moved to add extra liquidity to the banking system and then started to move further ahead after First National City Bank forecast it would cut its prime rate Friday.

Bonds closed firm in moderately active trading, moving up sharply late in the session.

In Chicago, grain futures closed from about three to eight cents a bushel higher.

The demand for grain futures was influenced strongly by recent export business and the belief that Russia has returned to the market for grain again.

After the market closed, the Agriculture Department announced in Washington that an additional 400,000 metric tons of corn has been sold to the Soviet Union for shipment this season.

Stocks Drop Amid Fears About Default

Trade on Big Board Remains Moderate

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT)—Prices fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today as President Ford stiffened his opposition to a federal rescue operation of New York City.

Analysts said the uncertainty about the implications of a default outweighs some other favorable market factors, including the easier money policy on the part of the Federal Reserve Board and lower interest rates.

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EUROPEAN-ARAB HOLDING

(LUXEMBOURG) S.A.

Dr. A.M. Keissow, chairman of European Arab Holding, declared the following:

In the light of the favourable achievements of the European Arab Banks in their first two financial years, their shareholders, in order to maintain their full support to the banks, to widen the scope of their activities and to extend their network, have today agreed unanimously to double the capital, raising it from 1 to 2 billion Lux. Francs (U.S.\$50 million). The shareholders of the European Arab Banks are:

- Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development
- Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
- Arab International Bank
- Banca Commerciale Italiana
- Bank of Sudan
- Banque Centrale de Syrie
- Banque Libanaise pour le Commerce
- Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur
- Banque Misr-Liban
- Banque Nationale d'Algérie
- Creditanstalt-Bankverein
- Credit Libanais
- Credit Suisse
- Deutsche Bank A.G.
- Frab-Bank International (Paris)
- Fuji Bank
- Industrial Bank of Japan
- Midland Bank
- National Bank of Egypt
- National Bank of Kuwait
- National Commercial Bank (Libya)
- National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia)
- Société Générale de Banque S.A.
- Société Générale S.A. (France)
- Société Générale Libano-Européenne de Banque
- Sultanate of Oman

All the banks associated in the European Arab Banks are playing leading roles in their respective countries.

Luxembourg, 14th October, 1975.

European Arab Holding (Luxembourg) S.A.

Affiliated banks:

— European Arab Bank (Brussels) S.A.

— Europäische-Arabishe Bank

GmbH Frankfurt/Main.

U.K. Housing Starts Up

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—British housing starts in the third quarter were at a monthly average of 37,500 units, up 12 per cent from a revised second-quarter average and up 39 per cent from a year earlier.

(Continued on next page.)

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Enrocurrency

Interest Rates

	Deiger	German mark	Swiss franc	Wartburg
1 W.	57-6	23%-4%	23%-3%	11 1/2-11 1/2
1 M.	53 1/2-54 1/2	23%-3 1/2	1-1 1/4	11 1/2-11 3/4
1 Y.	58-59	4 1/4-4 1/2	2-2 1/2	11 1/2-12
1 M.	57-58	2 1/2-3 1/2	2-2 1/2	12-12 1/2
1 Y.	71 1/2-72 1/2	5 1/2-6 1/2	4 1/2-5 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2

FCE Quotations

Oct. 30, 1975	1975 — 1976 —			
		Dec	Mar	Jun
DJIA	bld	836	850	825
NYSE	offer	840	850	870
FTT	bld	345	345	340
	offer	350	350	370
TSE	bld	4250	4260	4280
TOBEX	offer	4400	4390	4390

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• PAYOUT DIVIDENDS SINCE 1955

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 20¢ per share on the outstanding Common Stock, payable on December 4, 1975 to stockholders of record on November 10, 1975. The transfer books will not

close on December 3, 1975

RAMSEY E. JOSLIN,
Vice President-Financial

MANUFACTURERS: LUBRICANT CHEMICALS CO.
NATIONAL DISTILLING INDUSTRIES CO.
SINCECORP BRASS CO.
KELLOGG VITAMINS, INC.
ETALCO

ND
CORP.

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October 1975

**With Warrants to purchase
2,625,000 Common Shares of**

Bell Canada

2,250,000 Units were offered by a United States underwriting group represented by:

Salomon Brothers

**Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated**

A. E. Ames & Co.
Incorporated

Wood

Wood Gundy Incorporated

Wood Gundy Incorporated

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 29

-100% Stocks and Div's		5% p/e 100s		3 p/e 100s		C/rse		
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	
4%	4%	AAFC Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
6%	6%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
8%	8%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
10%	10%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
12%	12%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
14%	14%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
16%	16%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
18%	18%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
20%	20%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
22%	22%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
24%	24%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
26%	26%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
28%	28%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
30%	30%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
32%	32%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
34%	34%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
36%	36%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
38%	38%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
40%	40%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
42%	42%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
44%	44%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
46%	46%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
48%	48%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
50%	50%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
52%	52%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
54%	54%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
56%	56%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
58%	58%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
60%	60%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
62%	62%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
64%	64%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
66%	66%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
68%	68%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
70%	70%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
72%	72%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
74%	74%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
76%	76%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
78%	78%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
80%	80%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
82%	82%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
84%	84%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
86%	86%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
88%	88%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
90%	90%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
92%	92%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
94%	94%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
96%	96%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
98%	98%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%
100%	100%	AAV Co	20	31	3	7%	7%	7%

27%	6%	ArminCo	12	5	Y	15%	15%	15%	—	16%	11%	Comptrol	40	2	3	12	13	13	—	16%	11%	Glarfetter	9	4	4	27%	27%	27%
5%	3%	Arrow Elec		3	Y	3%	3%	3%	—	19%	14%	ComPS	1,2	2	2	16%	16%	16%	—	19%	3%	Glen Ger	14	36	2	3%	3%	3%
5%	2%	Brunde	49		N	3%	3%	3%	—	9%	9%	CompuDyn		8	1	11%	11%	11%	—	9%	4%	Glen Ger	23	10	1	7%	7%	7%

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10%	5%	BlnySm	.60	7	131	9%	8%	4%	1%
5%	3%	Blessings		2	4%	12%	1%	1%	
3%	1%	Bount	.08	5	10	2%	2%	1%	
3%	1%	DawnT.Lee		4	11	2%	2%	1%	

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Cash prices to primary markets as reported.

[illegible]

Iron Pillars (Pitt.)	218	186.00	Mar.	64.20	64.53	64.20	64.53	64.23	Jun.	64.25	64.35	63.75	64.25	67.20	Dec.	142.50	146.40	142.50	144.25
Iron 2 Pdry Phila. 100.	813.92	302.72	Mar.	65.45	65.45	65.45	65.65	65.45	Jul.	66.90	66.90	66.45	66.10	67.20	Mar.	144.90	146.70	144.90	146.70
Steel scrap No 1 Dry Mt	50-60	119-180	Jul.	66.40	66.40	66.40	66.60	66.20	Aug.	66.20	66.20	66.45	66.65	66.45	Mar.	147.90	148.70	147.90	148.70

Iron Pillars (Pitt.)	218	186.00	Mar.	64.20	64.53	64.20	64.53	64.23	Jun.	64.25	64.35	63.75	64.25	67.20	Dec.	142.50	146.40	142.50	144.25
Iron 2 Pdry Phila. 100.	813.92	302.72	Mar.	65.45	65.45	65.45	65.65	65.45	Jul.	66.90	66.90	66.45	66.10	67.20	Mar.	144.90	146.70	144.90	146.70
Steel scrap No 1 Dry Mt	50-60	119-180	Jul.	66.40	66.40	66.40	66.60	66.20	Aug.	66.20	66.20	66.45	66.65	66.45	Mar.	147.90	148.70	147.90	148.70

WORLD (Monthly Quince Contracts)		Mar		Apr	
Dec	143.00 144.30	142.50	144.70	143.30	145.10
Jan	144.20 145.80	144.00	145.70	144.70	146.10
Feb	144.80 146.40	144.00	145.70	144.70	146.10
Mar	144.80 146.40	144.00	145.70	144.70	146.10

NEW YORK FUTURES

Sales: Nov 140; Dec 321; Jan 37; Feb 3; March 1; April 0.

New Highs and Lows

WORLD (Monthly Quince Contracts)		Mar		Apr	
Dec	143.00 144.30	142.50	144.70	143.30	145.10
Jan	144.20 145.80	144.00	145.70	144.70	146.10
Feb	144.80 146.40	144.00	145.70	144.70	146.10
Mar	144.80 146.40	144.00	145.70	144.70	146.10

NEW YORK FUTURES

Sales: Nov 140; Dec 321; Jan 37; Feb 3; March 1; April 0.

New Highs and Lows

WOOL 16,000 lbs										May		4.07%	4.10%	4.04	4.09	4.03	Mar	173	167	167.70-167.75	170.50-170.75	Gett	Pood	
Dec										1959		4.03	4.06%	4.00	4.05%	4.00	Mar	168	165	166.25-166.50	169	-167.25		
Sales: 2										Sep		4.07	4.12	4.06	4.11	4.05	Aug	165.50	164.50	164.85-165.25	167.50-167.95			

NEW LOWS-19

WOOL 16,000 lbs										May	4.07%	4.10%	4.04	4.09	4.03	Mar	173	167	167.70-167.75	170.50-170.75	Gett	Pood	
Dec	1959	139.50	139.50	139.50	139.50	150.50				Jul	4.03	4.06%	4.00	4.05%	4.00	Mar	168	165	166.25-166.50	169	-167.25		
Sales: 2										Sep	4.07	4.12	4.06	4.11	4.05	Aug	165.50	164.50	164.85-165.25	167.50-167.95			

NEW LOWS-19

Dec	34.00	35.50	34.70	35.70	34.00	Jan	5.00	5.87	4.99	5.85	4.98	Lots: 2,736
Jan	34.50	35.70	34.40	35.70	34.00	Mar	5.11	5.17	5.10	5.16	4.98	COFFEE
Mar	35.70	37.00	35.70	36.80	35.70	May	5.19	5.25	5.18	5.23	5.17	Nov 74.50 74 740 740 740 740 740 740
May	36.00	37.00	35.70	36.90	36.00	Jul	5.24	5.31	5.26	5.30	5.07	

Dec	34.00	35.50	34.70	35.70	34.00	Jan	5.00	5.87	4.99	5.85	4.98	Lots: 2,736
Jan	34.50	35.70	34.40	35.70	34.00	Mar	5.11	5.17	5.10	5.16	4.98	COFFEE
Mar	35.70	37.00	35.70	36.80	35.70	May	5.19	5.25	5.18	5.23	5.17	Nov 74.50 74 740 740 740 740 740 740
May	36.00	37.00	35.70	36.90	36.00	Jul	5.24	5.31	5.26	5.30	5.07	

Nov	421.00	422.00	421.00	422.00	41.19	Aug	19.70	19.70	19.50	19.50	19.65	644-wires	112-wires	Per Share	1.68
Dec	422.00	421.50	422.00	423.00	42.50	Sep	19.70	19.60	19.55	19.55	19.00				
Jan	425.00	421.50	424.00	425.00	527.70										
Mar	433.00	427.00	429.00	435.00	434.70										

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)									
Copper wire bars:									
spot	562	-	562.50	562.50	563				Untrival

Nov	421.00	422.00	421.00	422.00	41.19	Aug	19.70	19.70	19.50	19.50	19.65	644-wires	112-wires	Per Share	1.68
Dec	422.00	421.50	422.00	423.00	42.50	Sep	19.70	19.60	19.55	19.55	19.00				
Jan	425.00	421.50	424.00	425.00	527.70										
Mar	433.00	427.00	429.00	435.00	434.70										

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)									
Copper wire bars:									
spot	562	-	562.50	562.50	563				Untrival

	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Amsterdam	89.70	89.50	91.50	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00
Russell	118.40	118.37	121.07	120.43	120.43	120.43	120.43	120.43	120.43
Frankfurt	143.33	143.17	143.33	116.56	116.56	116.56	116.56	116.56	116.56
London 30	332.00	330.10	335.20	345.00	345.00	345.00	345.00	345.00	345.00

	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Amsterdam	89.70	89.50	91.50	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00
Russell	118.40	118.37	121.07	120.43	120.43	120.43	120.43	120.43	120.43
Frankfurt	143.33	143.17	143.33	116.56	116.56	116.56	116.56	116.56	116.56
London 30	332.00	330.10	335.20	345.00	345.00	345.00	345.00	345.00	345.00

II. U.T.'s

II. U.T.'s

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100

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Shula Puts Miami on Right Course...

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The National Football League's season reaches its halfway mark this weekend and there is a sneaking feeling here that the Miami Dolphins are on course towards another Super Bowl triumph, a course charted and steered by that master pilot, Don Shula.

The Dolphins have won five straight games after an opening loss to Oakland; their remaining schedule is breezy, and when the playoffs come they could be operating on their home field, the Orange Bowl, where they rarely ever lose, right through the Super Bowl.

Those who claim to know say that the home-field advantage is worth two to four points, and the Dolphins have won 31 of their last 32 regular and post-season games in the Orange Bowl. The home field determination for the NFL playoffs has been changed this year. In divisional and conference title games it goes to the team with the best win-loss record in the regular season. Furthermore, the Super Bowl is scheduled for the Orange Bowl Jan. 18 regardless of the opponents.

The only team with a better record in the American Conference now is the unbeaten Cincinnati and the Bengals schedule is full of hazards, like two games against the Steelers. More importantly, the Dolphins are playing excellent football, and Shula has obviously repaired the dents in his starting lineup, which were not as shocking as the prophets predicted.

Shula, who is 45, can be unreasonable and irascible, like too many coaches. His strongest quality seems to be that of ignoring or overcoming the personality clashes that are so common in pro football. He currently is at

war with his free spirited nose safety Jake Scott, and he barely speaks to the club's chief executive, Joe Robbie.

Most coaches would not stand still for the cheekiness of Scott or Mercury Morris, who have blasted him in the press. But it was those two who made the big plays last Sunday when the Dolphins came from behind to beat Buffalo, 35-30.

Within the sport, Shula is of course respected and a popular figure, which is different. It's the little things. Budd Thalmann, the public relations director for the Bills, said, "Before our game he came up to me down on the field, said hello, and called me by name. No other coaches do that. They don't know my name. He's a helluva man."

As for using players, Shula is a master. The coach is captivated by Freddy Solomon, the rookie

wide receiver whom he describes as "another Paul Warfield." Don Nottingham and Norm Bullock, the alternating fullbacks, have replaced Larry Csonka, thanks in part to the middle of the offensive line which still blocks so well.

Larry Little and Bob Kuchar, the guards, and Jim Langer, the center. All three are all-pro. When Miami lost four defensive regulars through injury—Dick Anderson, Nick Buoniconti, Manny Fernandez and Bob Heinz—Shula had the replacements ready.

—Cherlie Babb, Steve Towle, Randy Crowder and Don Resse. He got them ready through hard work and repetition of the smallest details. "That over and over business drives you crazy but you do it and it pays off," said Buoniconti, whose leadership and instinct are the only elements Shula has not entirely replaced.

Don Shula
...the boss

...Pardee Leads Bears in Wrong Direction

By Robert Facht

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (UPI).—At 39, Jack Pardee is the youngest head coach in the National Football League. As the mother for the youngest team in pro football, the Chicago Bears, Pardee is aging rapidly.

The former Redskins linebacker and assistant coach is the third man to guide the Bears since George Halas stepped up after the 1967 season. Bear fans are not unaware that the team's last winning year was 1967.

"Poppa Bear, we love you, but Pardee, Finkins must go," read a sign carried around Soldier Field

to considerable applause during Monday night's 13-0 loss to the Minnesota Vikings. Jim Finkins is the Bears' general manager.

"The fans have been pretty brutal to us," Pardee said. "But they responded Monday night. When we provide some encouragement, they'll provide the support."

Indeed, at one stage of the third quarter, a "Let's go, Bears" chant spread through the stands. A no-gain draw play quickly transformed the cheers to boos, but at least a positive reaction is smoldering. A team that has scored only four touchdowns while losing five of six games cannot expect unqualified backing.

The Chicago press corps has been unsympathetic to the Bears' struggle. Announcement that the Viking game had been sold out and would be televised locally brought the following morning paper reaction: "It was tough and so for a while, but Chicago television fans couldn't escape."

Pardee remains courteous to his tormentors, commenting only that "we just can't do a lot of reading. We'll make them positive when we win a few games."

Pardee has not copied old mentor George Allen in every respect but he has absorbed Allen's philosophy that winning is everything. Asked if a four-point loss to the unbeaten Vikings could be considered a moral victory, Pardee replied, "At this point, one and five, we're not getting a moral victory out of it. We need some real victories. We're making progress. Monday night, we were five points away from beating a good football team. But we have to learn how to win. That's the biggest thing we have to learn."

There are 15 rookies on the Bears' 43-man roster. 27 players who were not with Chicago last season. "We have a lot of rookies on the team making a lot of mistakes," Pardee said. "A few will help us for a long time. We've done a lot of experimenting, changed a lot of personnel. We've changed some positions, trying to get the best players on the field. "We have 27 new faces. Put 27 new faces on the Redskins and they'll have the same problems we have."

Last year, Pardee coached a winner, the Florida Blazers of the World Football League. Unfortunately, he wasn't paid for his services. "That memory helps make his present situation bearable."

Cohen Decides to Wait

PARIS, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—Max

Cohen of France said yesterday he has withdrawn from his proposed clash with Bunny Sterling of Britain for the vacant European middleweight boxing championship. Cohen, nominated to meet Sterling for the title before Dec. 10, said he was pulling out to concentrate on his challenge next January for Colombian Rodrigo Valdes's World Boxing Council crown.

British Horse Owners Race To More Prosperous Tracks

LONDON, Oct. 29 (Reuters).—The decision of Havi Tikko to move his stable of 85 horses from Britain to France has highlighted the plight of money-starved British racing.

Tikko announced that he was moving his racing interests to France at the end of the year because of the inadequacy of prize money in Britain and the burden of value added tax on racehorse owners.

His decision follows a recent move by David Robinson, who owned Britain's biggest thoroughbred stable, to cut down his racing commitment for the same financial reasons.

It costs almost £3,000 (\$5,200) to keep a horse in training and pay entry and riders' fees and traveling expenses. In 1973, the latest year for which there are comprehensive figures available, the average value of a race in prize money was £750 and a better proportion of horses go through a year without winning.

On first buying his horse, the owner who intends to run it in Britain has to pay 3 per cent on the purchase price in value added tax. The tax does not apply to horses bought in Britain for export, so British buyers are being outbid at the sales by overseas interests.

As a result, the capital stock of British racing, the bloodlines built over three centuries, is disappearing abroad.

In France, value added tax on racehorses is based on their "carac value." The tax is thus about £10 whether the horse fetches £200 or £200,000.

But the most dramatic difference in racing finances in Britain and France is the level of prize money. The average for a race in France in 1973 was close to £2,000, more than 2-1/2 times the British figure, and in addition there are big bonuses to owners and breeders for winners bred in France.

In the case of a successful owner, the difference in financial rewards in the two countries can be massive. Tikko, who has had 49 winners for a total of about £75,000 in Britain so far this year, reckons that for similar success in France his return would have been about £500,000.

The key to the disparity is the amount of betting money ploughed back into the sport. In France in 1973 it was £23 million out of a betting turnover of £1,000 million; in Britain, where betting totaled £150 million, only £7 million was returned to racing.

These figures easily explain the chronic and perhaps eventually fatal disease from which British racing is suffering.

French betting operates on a

tote monopoly, while in Britain bookmakers far outstrip the totalisator in the amount of money they handle. In France, just more than 36 per cent is deducted from the tote turnover for taxation and the money re-invested in racing, while in Britain bets placed with bookmakers are taxed at 7-1/2 per cent and the bookmakers pay a levy to race funds, which they recoup by taking a total of 8-1/2 per cent off backers' returns.

Two Irish Teams Win in Soccer

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP).—The soccer teams of Ireland scored convincing victories in the European Cup of Nations today but have only slim chances of reaching the quarterfinals.

Northern Ireland slugged Norway, 3-0, at Belfast in group and now needs a victory by at least three goals over Yugoslavia in the final game Nov. 15 to finish in first place in the group.

The Republic of Ireland routed Turkey, 4-0, in group 6 at Dublin, led by four goals from Don Givens, who plays for Queens Park Rangers in the English First Division.

That sent the Irish to first place in the standings. But the Soviet Union, which has still to play Switzerland at home and Turkey away, needs only two points to push the Republic of Ireland out of the top.

England, needing a victory over Czechoslovakia to be virtually sure of winning group 1, was joined by the Czechs in Bratislava. The game was abandoned after 17 minutes and will be replayed tomorrow.

Casino
WIESBADEN
RESTAURANT BARTHE NEW YORK HERALD
FRANCE'S HOPES BLASTED EARLY IN FIGHT

The fight was Page 1 news for the European edition of the New York Herald of July 3, 1921.

The Orchid Man: A Million-Dollar Fighter

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—Jack Dempsey, who is 80 and counting, was reported in stable condition in New York University Medical Center when word came that Georges Carpentier had died in Paris at 41. The first thing that came to mind was a tableau in Madison Square Garden.

It was June 17, 1920, the night Mac Foster, an attractive refugee from the U.S. Marine Corps with a professional record of 24 straight knockouts, was presented to the Eastern cognoscenti and to Jerry Quarry, who knocked him clear back to Fresno, Calif., in the sixth round. Dempsey was about to turn 75 and this Garden seeped the opportunity to gussie up the promotion with a birthday salute to the old mauler. Films of some of his fights were shown, and Jack was escorted into the ring to receive congratulations from his most celebrated opponents—Gene Tunney, Jack Sharkey, Georges Carpentier. Seated in the audience was Joe Fraser, then of Fresno, Calif., in the sixth round. Dempsey was about to turn 75 and this Garden seeped the opportunity to gussie up the promotion with a birthday salute to the old mauler. Films of some of his fights were shown, and Jack was escorted into the ring to receive congratulations from his most celebrated opponents—Gene Tunney, Jack Sharkey, Georges Carpentier. Seated in the audience was Joe Fraser, then of Fresno, Calif., in the sixth round.

Fraser was 26, and no great student of history. The Dempsey-Carpentier fight was over and done with almost 23 years before he was born. As he sat there in the Garden, forces were already at work making a match that would gross \$20 million on closed-circuit and home television around the world and bring him half of a \$8 million purse. If someone had told him that these men up in the ring—the tall one with the heavy brows lifted in laughter and that funny-looking Frenchman—had generated wilder excitement in one afternoon than he and all would round in three fierce fights, Joe would have been justified in walking out.

Yet of all the fist fights peddled over the years as the "battle of the century," the only one that justified the billing took place on July 2, 1921, in a wooden amphitheater hammered together on a swatch of Jersey City tideland called Boyle's Thirty Acres. It lasted less than four rounds, and on Sunday, July 3, The New York Times gave over not only its sports section but most of Page One and the news pages to accounts of the event.

"Million-dollar gate" became part of the language that day when slightly more than 80,000 spectators—contemporary estimates ranged from 90,000 to infinity—paid \$1,789,238 to sit on pine boards bubbling with pitch while the scowling champion methodically destroyed the 168-pound challenger they called the Orchid Man. As Irvin S. Cobb put it in a story that started on the front page of The Times and occupied most of Page Nine: "The arts, the sciences, the drama, commerce, politics, the bench, the bar, the great newly-risen bootlegging industry—all these have sent their pink, their pick and their

perfection to grace this great occasion."

It was more than the battle of the century. It was the mismatch of the ages. Probably it couldn't have happened at any other moment in history. The war to end war was still a recent event and the peace that followed still had the taste of champagne. French champagne, the stuff American doughboys had learned to associate with Mademoiselle from Armentieres. Here was a son of la belle France, a certified hero who had won the Croix de Guerre and Médaille Militaire as an artillery spotter in the French Air Force, come to reach for the unreachable star.

What's more, he was handsome and worldly—a Greek athlete statue of parian marble warmed to life," according to a lady on the Morning Telegraph. "A priestess of the white Attic times come forth to some harmonious sacrifice," wrote James Hopper in the Tribune. The challenger was possessed, in the eyes of Heywood Brown, with "one of the most beautiful bodies the prize ring has known."

He could also punch. To be sure, his reputation had been nurtured tenderly by a Gallic genius named Francois Descamps, who started him early fighting in saloons in the coal-mining country around Lens, took him to Paris to grow up on a diet of opponents named "Young Snowball" and "Young Nipper," then let him feast on an assortment of English chivalrybacks.

In 1913 he flattened a tall Briton named Bombardier Wells in the first round, and claimed the heavyweight championship of Europe. World War I limited his activity in the ring but after the armistice he went to London and tagged Joe Beckett, the English heavyweight champion, with one right-hand shot, flattening him in a minute and 15 seconds.

"I was startled by an amazing apparition," wrote a spectator named George Bernard Shaw. "Nothing less than Charles XII, The Madman of the North, striding along in a Japanese dressing gown as gallantly as if he had not been killed exactly 201 years before."

Shortly after that match, Frank Graham, a young reporter on the New York Sun, attended a luncheon in Paris where Carpentier was asked what sort of guy Beckett was. "I don't know," Carpentier said. "I never met the man."

Joe Beckett had hardly been restored to consciousness before Descamps was bawling for a match with Dempsey, who had demolished Jess Willard for the world championship five months earlier. The build-up that followed consumed a year and a half, but it was worth it. As the Dempsey fight approached, Frank Parker Stockbridge explained to Times readers why most fans wanted Carpentier to win. "We all share Rossini's joy when Orlando overcomes Charles the wrestler."

Neyra McMeth, the illustrator, viewed the challenger from the side. "Michael Angelo," she wrote, "would have flinched for joy with the beauty of his profile." Neyra had a sure hand with a sketch pad, but her judgment of fighters faltered. It was Georges, not Michael, who fainted.

Hockey League clubs can claim

one or more of the Rangers during the 72 hours set aside for such purposes. If any Ranger is claimed during that time, New York will have 48 more hours to decide whether to recall the player or allow him to be claimed for the \$30,000 waiver price.

Should more than one team put in a claim for the same player, the team with the lowest point total at the end of the 72-hour waiver period would receive the priority. General manager Eddie Francis can recall a waiver only once for each player. If any are waived again, it would be permanent.

The trade for Chicago Black Hawk defenseman Doug Jarrett put an end to rumors that Villeneuve, who had played the last five seasons with the Rangers, was headed for the Boston Bruins.

Neither player had broken into his team's lineup this season. The goal, 33, was relegated to the bench behind Ed Giacomin and young John Davidson.

A knee injury kept Jarrett, 31, from playing, according to Billy Reay, the Chicago coach who is the key manipulator in the Black Hawks' deals. He denied that Jarrett had been having contract problems with the organization.

Francis and Reay are now in similar positions—with falling clubs who could brag of nothing but a 50th anniversary in the NHL.

The Rangers' recent performance in 9-1, 7-1 and 7-2 defeats have aroused vehement protest in Madison Square Garden while the Black Hawks

had also increased their fans

with a home loss to the hughable Washington Capitals expansion team.

Kings Rump
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Marcel Dionne scored three goals and goalie Rogie Vachon made his first shutout of the season last night to lead the Los Angeles Kings to a 6-0 rout of the Washington Capitals.

Dionne, who also had an assist, now has 21 points, one behind National Hockey League scoring leader Guy Lafleur of Montreal. Tom Williams added four assists.

Flames 3, Canucks 2
At Vancouver, British Columbia, Curt Bennett scored two first-period goals to boost Atlanta to a 3-2 triumph over the Canucks.

ABA Result
Tuesday's Game
San Antonio 103, Virginia 102 (UPI) 34, Detroit 30; Wise 27, Burden 26.

While performing on the asymmetric bars, the apparatus broke and Tourischeva, the Olympic champion, barely got off on time. "I was just finishing and did not feel it going unbalanced," she said. "I was a bit of a mess, too, for her teammate, Olga Korbut, who finished second, ahead of Russian Elvira Saadi and Marta Egervari of Hungary, who tied for third. In her first event, the vault, Korbut, 20, fell; then in her final performance, the chronic and perhaps eventually fatal disease from which British racing is suffering.

French betting operates on a

NHL Rangers Are Ready to Wave Bye-Bye to Its Losing Players

By Robin Herman

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).—The first in what should be a series of drastically needed moves for the New York Rangers

was made yesterday when virtually the entire team was put on waivers—except for goalie Gilles Villeneuve; he was traded. The waiver action means that any of the other 17 National

Hockey League clubs can claim one or more of the Rangers during the 72 hours set aside for such purposes. If any Ranger is claimed during that time, New York will have 48 more hours to decide whether to recall the player or allow him to be claimed for the \$30,000 waiver price.

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Vilas Leads Upset-Free Play

PARIS, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Top-

seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, leader on the Grand Prix Tennis circuit this year, opened his winning road today by beating Australian Barry Phillips-Moore, 6-2, 6-4, in his first-round match of the French tournament here.

It was a day without upsets at the Heli de Coubertin hall, as the circuit heads into its final month of play before the finals are held in Stockholm starting Nov. 30.

Life Nostalgia of Romania: American Roscoe Tanner and Eddie Dibbs, Dutchman Tom Okker and Chile's Jaime Pillot also advanced today. Nasseh beat Victor Pecci of Paraguay, 6-4.

4-4, Tanner edged South African Bernard Schreier, 6-5, 9-7. Pillot beat South African Bob Hewitt, 6-3, 6-4. Dibbs beat Charlie Pasarell of Puerto Rico, 6-2, 6-3.

Okker volleyed well to get past Poland's Wojtek Fibak, 7-5, 7-5.

Date Demanded
FRAUOE, Oct. 29 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia wants to play the Davis Cup final against Sweden before Christmas to enable its star player Jan Kodner to take part in the Australian Open at the end of the year. The CTE news agency said yesterday.

"I trust Sweden will understand my request to play before Christmas," said Czechoslovak non-playing captain Antonin Boland. "We couldn't play after Christmas for many reasons. One of them is Kodner's decision to take part in the Australian championship."

The date for the Sweden-Czechoslovakia Davis Cup final in Stockholm will be set by the

Red Sox' Lynn Receives Award As Top Rookie

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (NYT).

Fred Lynn, Boston's 23-year-old outfielder, was the landslide choice yesterday as the American League Rookie of the Year.

In balloting by the Baseball Writers Association, Lynn came within half a ballot of a unanimous selection. He was named on all 24 ballots, splitting one vote with a teammate, Jim Rice, also an outfielder. It was the fourth time a Red Sox player had won the honor.

The voting committee was composed of two writers from each of the league's 12 cities.

Lynn stepped in to the Boston lineup as the center fielder and had the second highest batting average in the league at .331, trailing only Minnesota's Rod Carew. He hit 21 home runs, drove in 105 runs and led the league in slugging, runs scored and doubles.

Rice batted .309 and knocked in 102 runs. He and Lynn were the first rookie teammates in the league to bat more than .300 and drive in more than 100 runs. Lynn turned in several standout fielding plays during Boston's loss to Cincinnati in the World Series which Rice missed because of injury.

The other Red Sox players who won the award were Walt Dropo, first baseman, in 1950. Don Schwab, pitcher, in 1951, and Carlton Fisk, catcher, in 1972.

NHL Standings

Patrick Division				
	W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	5	1	2	12
N.Y. Islanders	5	1	4	10
Atlanta	3	5	7	9
N.Y. Rangers	2	5	7	6

Smythe Division				
	W	L	T	Pts
Chicago	4	2	10	10
St. Louis	3	3	7	10
Kansas City	3	3	7	10
Vancouver	3	3	7	10
Minnesota	3	3	7	10

Adams Division				
	W	L	T	Pts
Los Angeles	7	4	8	17
Montreal	6	1	2	14
Pittsburgh	4	1	9	10
Detroit	0	7	3	13
Washington	1	9	1	3

Tweed's Games				
	W	L	T	Pts
Los Angeles	4	3	1	9
San Jose	3	3	2	8
Pittsburgh	3	3	2	8
California	3	3	2	8

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games				
	W	L	T	Pts
Edmonton	7	0	0	14
Calgary	6	0	0	12
Winnipeg	5	0	0	10
Regina	4	0	0	8
Saskatoon	3	0	0	6

Two to Carry Torch				
	W	L	T	Pts
Innsbruck	4	0	0	8
Vienna	3	0	0	6
Salzburg	2	0	0	4
Graz	1	0	0	2
Innsbruck	0	0	0	0

While performing on the asymmetric bars, the apparatus broke and Tourischeva, the Olympic champion, barely got off on time. "I was just finishing and did not feel it going unbalanced," she

Art Buchwald

Passports, Please

WASHINGTON—I decided to go to New York City the other day. After what President Ford and Secretary of the Treasury William Simon and Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board Arthur Burns have been saying about the city, I first checked with the State Department to make sure that I wouldn't be jeopardizing my citizenship.

I was put in touch with someone from the passport division. "I'd like to go to New York City," I told him, "and I was wondering if there were any restrictions on my passport for making the trip. I know we're not allowed to go to Albania, North Korea, Cuba and Uganda, but I'm not clear on what the United States policy is on New York."

"What is the purpose of your trip?" the State Department official asked me.

"Tourism," I replied. "I thought I'd catch a few shows, go to dinner at a good restaurant and maybe do a little shopping."

"At the moment, the United States has no official restriction concerning an American citizen visiting New York City, but I am obligated to warn you that you'll be doing it at your own risk."

"Why is that?" I asked.

"If anything happens and the city goes down the drain, we

won't be able to protect you. As you know, the President has broken off all diplomatic ties with Mayor Beame and the situation is very tense. Why can't you go to China or the Soviet Union where we have good relations?"

"I'd just like to see New York," I said. "You never know when the curtain will go down on that part of the world, and if I don't do it now, I may never get another chance."

"I can appreciate your feelings on that," the State Department official said, "but I must tell you that you couldn't have picked a worse time. By visiting New York you will only be contributing to its economy and encouraging Abe Beame to stay in power. The President and the secretary of the Treasury believe New York City must be taught a lesson if it ever hopes to become a part of the free world again."

"I know what you're saying," I told the man. "But I still think a visit there won't hurt American foreign policy. I'll appreciate the United States more than ever when I get back."

"If you insist, I can't stop you," the official said angrily. "But we will have to make a routine check with the FBI to make sure you have no relatives there."

"But I do have relatives there. I have three sisters and an aunt."

"That puts a different light on things," he said. "How do we know you won't be blackmailed by the secret police?"

"I thought they didn't have secret police in New York any more," I said. "I heard Beame had cut them out of his budget."

"I forgot that," the State Department official said. "By the way, you're not going with Jane Fonda, are you?"

"I'd like to. I didn't know she was going."

"We have information she and Dr. Spock are planning to attend a Jets game at Shea Stadium. They expect to meet with Joe Namath."

"That's terrible," I said. "But I assure you my visit isn't political. I just want to see the Statue of Liberty and the Metropolitan Museum of Art."

"All right, bring your passport in and we'll certify it for one trip. But, remember, you're going to be in enemy territory and anything you say or do will reflect on the United States of America. When you come back, the White House would like to debrief you."

"That's all right with me," I said. "I'll keep my eyes and ears open. If there's anything I can do to bring New York to its knees, tell the President he can count on me."

Paris has its Métro, London has its Tube. West

Flanders has its trolley cars—the burgomasters prefer buses. When buses eventually go out of style, the burgomasters will probably demand a border-to-border subway.

The Belgian Burgomasters and the Bus

By Jan Sjöby

OSTEND, Belgium (AP).—Though chilly fall winds are sweeping in from the Channel, political hot potatoes like the tunneling of the 42-mile West Flanders littoral. The issue is the trolley which, since before the turn of the century, has been rumbling along between various coastal communities. By 1928, it linked De Panne (within walking distance of France) and Het Zoute (within walking distance of the Dutch border, though in this case good walking shoes and infantry training may be needed).

The mayors of 10 coastal communities have filed a joint petition with Jos Chabert, minister of communications, in faraway Brussels: They want the streetcar line scrapped and replaced by buses.

The burgomasters' proposal has caused an outcry from vacationers, tourist offices, trade union men and environmentalists. "Take away our streetcar line," said a summer resident, "and a great deal of the charm of our coast will be lost."

A tourist office director agreed. "Substitute buses," said an environmentalist, "and we'll have more petroleum fumes; we have enough of that way it is!"

An alternative, suggested by fence-sitters, has been electric-powered buses. But even electric-buses, according to other opinion makers, would clog the already traffic-jammed coastal road, widely known as the "tourist royal."

"Sheer stupidity," commented an unidentified foreign tourist, "Paris has its Métro, London its

Tube and New York its subway system. Streetcars are considered old hat, buses lend status. When buses eventually go out of style, the burgomasters will probably demand a border-to-border subway."

The issue is a hot one on the coast, and most commentators asked for anonymity. The petitions and counter-petitions are still considered classified material in the Ministry of Communications. Honoré Looze, burgomaster of Oostduinkerke, however, stated the main complaints of the permanent residents of that precious coastline: "The one thing is the infernal noise it causes," said Mr. Looze, "rattling through our towns and, worse yet, iron wheels against iron rails grind the forever drifting sand from the dunes and the dry beach into blinding dust. I realize that you, temporary visitors, the streetcar line is quaint and picturesque but to us residents it is a nuisance. With buses we would have no such problems."

"With buses, we couldn't handle the summer traffic along the coast," countered Charles Heide, Ostend-based inspector with the NMVB (the acronym for the National Society for Inter-Urban Streetcars). We need 400 streetcar conductors in the July-August tourist season and merely some 60 in the off-season. Most of the summer-time personnel are students, earning a few thousand francs during their summer vacation.

With buses, how many drivers would we need when the tourist season rolls in? And where would we find them?

"It seems that lots of our summer visitors—even if they

arrive by car—want to try the streetcar run, just for kicks. It is great sightseeing, the dunes and the beach on one side, the remnants of Hitler's Fortress Europe on the other, and you don't have to keep your eyes on the road."

The monumental journey from border to border takes a little more than two hours, with stops at 65 stations—some of them whistletops—and a one-way ticket costs 82 Belgian francs. The streetcar runs twice an hour in the summer, once an hour in the winter.

The line started out as a horse-drawn tram in 1888. It was gradually extended, primarily north and south out of Ostend, the horses eventually retired and replaced by steam engines (with names like "Adèle" and "Laura") and the electric-powered border-to-border line was completed by 1923.

"Our present-day rolling stock dates from the early 1950s," said Reginald Keymeulen, chief engineer for the West Flanders branch of the NMVB. "We admit that it is outdated and that the cars rattle and rumble but we are planning to acquire more modern and more sophisticated equipment, considerably reducing the noise level of the streetcar set."

The northernmost leg of the line, from Knokke town to the plush Het Zoute resort on the beach was replaced by a bus line a few years ago forcing an (often baggage-heaving) passenger to expletives deserving to be deleted.

"We fought valiantly for years to get rid of that stretch of rail," said André Claeys, of the Knok-

ke City Hall, secretary of the burgomasters' committee, "and what a relief it was for us residents, when that silly streetcar was replaced by a bus. I know that the tourists are against us and I know that the trade unions are against us, and that we may be fighting a losing battle, but we keep our hammer high."

It appears indeed that the burgomasters are fighting for a lost cause. "I shouldn't really commit myself," said Kameel Dehouck, alderman for public works in Ostend. "It is a hot issue and I am in no position to issue an official opinion. But if you ask me privately, I may tell you that my personal belief is that the streetcar line is here to stay."

The final decision on the matter lies with the Ministry of Communications in Brussels, and the file with the burgomasters' petitions, as thick as a cigarette pack, is gathering dust. Mr. Chabert, having reached an uneasy settlement with striking bargemen, is about to strike a new and equally serious problem: a teamsters' union strike.

"I do not believe that we'll get around to any decision on the coastal streetcar line before the end of the year," confided a top-level spokesman for the ministry, who asked to remain anonymous. "But I can tell you that I am quite confident that when the time comes around and we have had time to consider the issue from all angles, the minister will turn his thumb down on buses and burgomasters."

The Biggest 'Ding Dong' in Los Angeles History

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29 (AP)—Los Angeles will pay \$14,800 a year for someone to play the city's new Triforium, a six-story musical light tower with rainbow-colored prisms. One city councilman calls it the "biggest ding dong the city ever had."

The city council voted 9 to 3 yesterday to hire such a person. The pay goes up to \$14,848 in the fifth year.

The successful applicant must be a graduate of a musical conservatory or a university of music, a keyboard performer, have two years' professional choral or instrumental experience and be able to program a computer.

He will make his debut in December when the multimillion-dollar city mall is dedicated. The \$1-million Triforium, as the 65-foot triple tower is called, is the big attraction of the mall.

Zev Yaroslavsky, one of the councilmen who voted against hiring a Triforium player, said yesterday, "The Triforium is the biggest joke I've ever seen."

"This is the biggest ding dong the city ever had, and probably the most expensive," said Robert Wilkinson. "We don't even know if the thing will run yet."

But Mr. Wilkinson voted with the majority, explaining, "We have to have someone to run and maintain it. We have a million-dollar investment and the majority of the council voted for it."

Councilman Louis Nowell told his colleagues, "Some of you are laughing, but I predict this will be one of the outstanding features of downtown Los Angeles."

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